CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT
for Outdoor use. Stands extremes of HEAT and COLD.
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Superior to any other for body and covering power.
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Non-poisonous. Specially prepared; quality unequalled
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Special attention paid to Filling and Packing.
LISTS, containing Prices, Patterns, and full particulars, by Return Mail, FREE.
WALTER CARSON & SONS,
GROVE WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,754—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1896.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CHUBB'S SIX LEVERS
DETECTOR LOCKS
FOR
BANKERS AND MERCHANTS.
PERFECT IN ACTION;
HIGHLY FINISHED; AND CHEAP.
BOMBAY AGENT:
37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	31st July,
B.I. CARTHAGE	5263	M. DeHorne	7th Aug.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	21st "
SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	28th "
B.M. SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	4th Sept.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	11th "
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5267	F. H. Seymour	19th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	26th "
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	3rd October
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5263	M. De Horne	17th "
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	24th "
B.I. INDIA	3009	R. F. Briscoe	31st "

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Sutlej" marked B.M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea can not be booked for this voyage.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th July, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ORION	R. Mayer	2,841	500	1st Aug. 1896.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISKA	G. de Grisogono	4,233	350	7th Aug. 1896
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	7th Sept. 1896

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
A Surgeon on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	21st Aug. 1896

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July, 21, 1896.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

BOMBAY JAPAN LINE.

THE S.S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain Anderson, 3,275 Tons, will SAIL for TUTICORIN, CHINA and JAPAN, on or about the 5th August.
For freight and passage apply to

TATA AND SONS,
Agents.
Victoria Building, Fort, Bombay, 27th July, 1896.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. ARCHIMEDE .....18th Aug. 1896.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 530.	Rs. 324.	Rs. 180.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 730; six Months Rs. 800; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 24, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT,
VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
MELBOURNE	4080	Regliano	8th August 1896.
SALAZIE	4255	Chevalier	5th Sept. "
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October "
NATAL	4074	Verron	31st " "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	L. Blanc	4,232	27th Aug.

Four weekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 8th August.
N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to

E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 1st Aug., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th Aug., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, on or about the 6th Aug., noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bussreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,993 tons, about the 1st Aug., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S.S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, about the 31st July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 3rd Aug., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th July, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SAFARI	Kiene	1,432	4th August,

taking Cargo and Passengers for SAMU, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR and all Ports South of ZANZIBAR up to NATAL.
This Line also issue first, second, third class and deck through tickets to—
EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON
in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.
For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 27th July, 1896.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S.S. VIRAWA	3,333	On or about the 9th August.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th July 1896. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

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IS not necessary for everyday use in large towns and populous places where Drugs may be freely obtained, but the possession of a suitable one becomes essential when you get out of the beaten track of civilisation, —and more especially so in tropical climates, when a delay of quite short duration in the application of remedies may have fatal consequences.
KEMP and Co. have an enormous Stock of Medicine Chests of every Size, Shape, Kind and Price—filled and empty—and will send Price List or Quotation with pleasure. Chests Suitable for the Household, Travellers, Sportsmen, Plantations, Stores, Captains, Explorers, Jails, and in short—*for* every possible purpose. Chests specially designed and filled for particular journeys and periods as desired.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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CASH. Qts. Rs.	a.	Pts. Rs.	a.		CREDIT. Qts. Rs.	a.	Pts. Rs.	a.
12	0	7	0	ST. JULIEN MEDOC	13	8	7	12
12	0	7	0	BORDEAUX	13	8	7	12
15	0	8	4	PETIT MEDOC	16	12	9	4
18	0	10	0	SUPERIOR MEDOC	20	0	11	4
26	0	14	0	CHATEAU LAGRANGE	29	0	15	10
34	0	29	0	CHATEAU LA ROSE	38	0	32	8
41	8	23	0	CHATEAU MARGAUX	46	0	26	0

SOUND AND GENUINE WINES
IMPORTED DIRECT FROM BORDEAUX.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

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PRINCIPAL LIBRARIES
and Schools in India to the satisfaction of its numerous clients. Enquiries for Catalogues, Estimates, or Information will be promptly responded to.
Messrs. THACKER & Co., LD., will send on application a
LIST OF 1,000 VOLUMES
fairly representative of English Literature, and including a libera selection of the Scientific and Technical Works most likely to be useful.
The want of a guide to the organisation and selection of small Mofussil Libraries has long been felt, and the impetus which the
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LATHAM AND Co. have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Western India, for the following:—
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Ditto Extra Special Old Highland.
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BLACK PARAMATTA REGULATION CLOAKS,
Rs. 30-8 AND Rs. 36.

A SIMPLE OUTWARD APPLICATION

Will often Save the Trouble and Expense of a long course of Medicine. In cases of
RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, SORE THROAT, SPRAIN, CONTUSIONS, COLD ON THE CHEST,
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A Specific will be found in
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PRICE: Re. 1 per Bottle.

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FLATTERING reports are being constantly received as to the wonderful efficacy of this excellent preparation.
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Price Rs. 2 per Bottle.

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FOR SALE.

AN HOTEL BUSINESS for SALE in a rapidly increasing Hill Station in Southern India or would be let on lease.
Apply "X. Y.,"
Care of this Paper.

ARTICLES INDISPENSABLE

On the Toilet Table in India are
KEMP'S PELLICULLINE POWDER and CREAM,
Rendering the Skin Soft, Smooth, and Clear.
The power of these preparations over minor skin troubles, such as roughness, freckles, redness, face spots, itching, etc., is recognised by all who have used them.
Invaluable as a remedy.
Exquisite as a cosmetic.
Highly beneficial in the Nursery.
Re. 1-4 per Box or Pot.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE Public Echo with louder voice and praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES than the Manufacturers. One says I have been using since 20 years the other cries, Oh I I have been using since 40 years! 2

A QUESTION that is repeatedly asked by many, particularly those whose residence in this country is uncertain for any specific period, whose Piano shall I buy? or which maker's instrument shall I invest in? Our practical experience warrants our suggesting the reply, BUY A PIANO THAT WILL REALIZE THE MOST MONEY IN PROPORTION TO THE OUTLAY WHEN YOU HAVE NO FURTHER NEED OF IT. To buy such a Piano, it must be an instrument that will stand the test of time. The Piano that can be depended upon to realize the most money must, in addition to being built by a well-known maker, be able to offer the maximum amount of resistance to the evil effects of a tropical climate and withstand the maximum amount of use.

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HAVE been in use in India for over 45 years, during which period they have been improved upon from time to time by the experiences obtained for over 110 years, from Ancestors and Competitors alike, and which has earned for these Magnificent Pianos the reputation of THE BEST PIANOS FOR INDIA.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE is the oldest and original firm manufacturing the SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS. By a special arrangement in all Pianos by these makers, the wires of every note are capable of producing the utmost purity of tone and independent vibration of each string. The Sounding Boards of the Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos are constructed upon the most improved principles and calculations gained from years of experience. Every variety of tone-colour can be produced with the greatest ease. The tone is acknowledged by great musicial authorities like Mozart, Meyerbeer, Liszt, Kreutzer, Weber, Bulow, Lachner, Wagner, Krebs, &c., to be of such variety of shade as to satisfy the most exceptional demands in a musical instrument. The damping of the notes is perfect and instantaneous. The touch is light and elastic. The workmanship is the best possible and of everlasting durability. Only the best and perfectly seasoned material is used.
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OWING TO THE
ENORMOUS PREPARATIONS
THAT ARE NOW BEING MADE
THE ESTABLISHMENT WILL BE CLOSED TO-DAY, FRIDAY,
RE-OPENING
ON SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1ST, AT 9 O'CLOCK.
N. B.—SATURDAY being the FIRST DAY of our SALE the ESTABLISHMENT will be CLOSED at 6-30 instead of 3 P.M., as usual.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

UMBRELLAS! UMBRELLAS!!

JUST ARRIVED PARAGON FRAMES
TWILL SILK, WOVE EDGES,
A SPECIALITY.

LADIES' PURE SILK	From Rs.	9 8
GENT'S Do. Do.	" "	10 8
GENT'S BEST ALPACCA	" "	6 0

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UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 4.
BAHADURS No. 3.		BAHADUR REGALIAS.	
BAHADURS No. 4.		BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 2.
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McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "ALPHEE," from KURRACHEE and PERSIAN GULF Shed No. 15, VICTORIA DOCK. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in to the Office within eight days, after the Discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be Entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

E. DE BAILLOU,
Agent.

Bombay, 30th July, 1896.

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WE beg to give notice that the 125 tons BENGAL SIBPORE COAL to be Sold by Messrs. CRAWFURD and Co., at FRERE BUNDER, at 3 P.M., on 1st prox., is for account and risk of.—
The Sun Mills Co., Ld., 50 Tons.
The Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld., 25 Tons.
And Haji Abba Hoosein Peermahomed, 50 Tons.

SCOTT, RUSSELL & CO.

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 30 per Share for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1896, is made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 25, Church Gate Street, Fort, from 3rd August, 1896, between 12 and 3 P.M., to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 1st August, 1896, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board,

READYMONEY JEEJEEBHOY & Co.,
23, Church Gate Street, 28th July, 1896. Agents.

A. ROLLER,

ENGINEERING WORKS,

BERLIN N 20.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

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MATCH-MAKING MACHINERY.

Of latest pattern and highest capacity. Three factories already installed in India, many others over all the world. Special experience in manufacturing matches in tropical countries.

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GREAT EASTERN HOTEL,
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NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm.
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

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FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
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BEACONSFIELD'S.
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REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By Direct Importation.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS"
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Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

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Obtained Prize Medal for Excellence at the late Chicago Exhibition.

Rs. 6-6 per doz. Qts.; Rs. 4-4 per doz. Pts.

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CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

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CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

The Sale of medical dispensary and surgical instruments of the late Dr Rustomjee Dadabhoy, advertised to take place TO-DAY, FRIDAY, the 31st instant, is POSTPONED.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st prox., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Technical Institute, Byculla, opposite the Victoria Gardens, the valuable and handsome, blackwood, and teakwood, household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate solid entire iron frame square pianoforte, handsome strong-built vis-a-vis victoria, large cooking stove with chimney, by Smith and Wellstood, windproof lamps rich table ornaments, books, iron safe, pneumatic tyred bicycle, flower pots, etc., the property of the late J. P. PHYTHIAN, Esq., Principal, Technical Institute.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF 125 TONS BENGAL SIBPORE COAL.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st prox., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Frere Bunder, by order of Messrs. Ballaji N. and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Scott Russell and Co.—

Ex s. s. Dunbeth.

125 tons Bengal Sibpore coal landed on 26th May, 1896.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

ON SUNDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mahim, near the Police Station, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery, and glassware, a sweet-toned upright pianoforte, made to order for A. C. Schneider, table ornaments, flowervases, pictures, &c., the property of J. E. TERRY DESOUZA, Esq., proceeding to Quetta.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 3rd proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Mr. D Mackropolo and on account of the concerned, the undermentioned goods, damaged by rain-water.

1 meerschaum bowl
97 G B D pipes with vulucanite mouth-pieces.
31 do amber do
7 do do do Extra quality.
1 do B B-B do do large
19 do do do
29 clay pipes, with vulcanite and amber mouth-pieces.
1 cigar-box.
14 amber cigarette holders,

SALE OF 9 CASES DAMAGED PIECE-GOODS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Lidbetter and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned, on MONDAY, the 3rd inst. at 3 p.m., the undermentioned 9 cases of piece-goods damaged by sea-wat r—

M H 50, 52, 55—3 cases piece-goods.
M H 1, 7, —2 do, do.
M H 1, 2 & 1-3 do. do.
M H 1 —1 do. do.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 3rd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—
2 sets superior brown leather single harness.
A few pairs of Balmoral boots.
4 cases each 20 reams albuminized paper.
1 case 34 tins gypsoline paint.
19 boxes each 1 dozen Australian wine "Hermitage."
5 Singer's sewing machines new with covers on stands.
A few sewing machines on stands on Wheeler and Wilson's system and other maker.
Teak and blackwood household furniture such as sofas chairs, easy chairs, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, teapoys, marble table, cabinets, iron double bedsteads, baba cot, baba cradle, dressing and washhand tables, wardrobe, almirahs, pictures, lamps, table ornaments, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable office-shigram.
1 second-hand strong double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand victoria.
1 spring frame "Weeppet" bicycle by Lidley and Biggs (a very rare machine).
1 brand-new cushioned-tyred safety bicycle.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, (entrance of Military Square Lane), the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture rich crockery and glassware and sweet-toned cottage pianoforte by S. Rose and Co., a strong bay waler going in harness, handsome table ornaments and flower vassas, guitar and banjos, wearing apparel, tin and leather trunks, photographic camera with stand, books, &c., the property of the late W. H. DAVIES, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before sale.
N.B.—The horse will be sold at 2 p.m.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 31st July, 1896.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, Waste Paper, etc, at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place :—
A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and cotton sweepings, etc.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.—
On account of the underwriters—
A, and No. 13 and 107, 2 bales of native account book papers.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong second-hand victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong-built glass-fronted circular brougham in very good order.
1 handsome chesnut waler gelding, 7 years, old, quiet to ride add drive, believed sound.
1 grey Australin waler mare, aged, about 15 hands, has been ridden by a lady and has been regularly driven in harness.
1 gentleman saddle by 'Grant.'

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No 22, Apollo Street, teak and blackwood household furniture, consisting of chairs, tables, cupboards, sideboard, meatsafe, bedsteads, dressing and washhand tables, cooking utensils, &c., the property of F. Webb, Esq.
The above is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pawai Road, Malabar Hill, teak and blackwood household furniture, platedware, rich crockery and glass-ware, handsome three-lights hanging kerosine lamps, rich Persian carpets, table ornaments, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., the property of M. H. STARLING, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, proceeded to England.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 29th July, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF THE BUILDING STREET NOS. 336-338 AT CARNAC ROAD.

Under instructions from the Municipal Cntumissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell for removal, by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the whole of the materials of the said building.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 31st July, 1896.

PUTTEES.

FOR superior Woollen Puttees, both khakee, blue and dark-green, with seamless edges. Apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore. Prices on application.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.

(REAL AND IMITATION).

BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c.,
BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

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LONDON
GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.
Application to

Dr. GLOËL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1: each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 20 per cent, and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 15—MARCKS and Co., LD., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

OUR ADDRESS not needed. Our name is a household word. The song of "MERRY SINGER" is sung in every household. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as SINGER, the Sole Manufacturers for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND STORES, Large Varied Local Stock maintained. Wholesale Rates for Important Orders. ARCHIBALD A. CRAWFORD; 21, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

URINO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road. Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Rs. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, Rs. 1,50,000, on very extensive valuable properties, situated near Bandra, on Foreshore, for one year. Interest 7 to 8 per cent. "MORTGAGE," care of this Paper.

BANJOES, Guitars, Violins, Autoharps and Musical goods of every description. The largest and best selection in India.—S. ROSE and Co., Rampart Row, Bombay

£1,943,475 NEW ASSURANCES, were issued by the STANDARD in 1895, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

HAM and BACON.—Fresh Consignment just unpacked. A rare opportunity for Hotels, Messes and Clubs. Ham in original cases of 1 cwt. per lb. As. 11. Bacon, in original cases of 1 cwt., per lb, As. 10½.—PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Steam Press.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire, by Day or Month, at the LIVERY STABLE of Mr. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial solicited.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 3 Annas. Colonel Man of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

DO DOCTORS DISAGREE?—In some cases they do. But the result derived by administering BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE in cases of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers and Influenza, has proved that the Medical Profession has arrived at only one verdict, and that is they have to find the first case that has not been benefited by the use of either of them as Numerous Testimonials will testify. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture possess the all-important advantages over other Febrifuges that they may be administered when fever is on. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP and Co.; TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co., BKYNON & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Full Mail Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

MINERS.—Two experienced MINERS unemployed, thoroughly understand rock-drills, anxious for employment. Address "MINER," care of this Office.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay, In the Mofussil, postage extra.

IVORY BILLIARD POOL and PYRAMID BALLS. The Rains having set in, we recommend Billiard Players to provide themselves with the above. A large stock of well-seasoned Balls in stock. JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

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FOR SALE, NAGUR'S World-Renowned Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Chests Patent, Key, Detector Locks, Cash Boxes, Paper Boxes, &c., &c., Safes by all English and Foreign Makers. Repairs carefully executed.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed at the Alexandra Hotel with my wife for 25 days, and have been very comfortable; the Proprietor is most obliging and does all in his power to make one feel at home, and the table is also very good.—J. M. HARROWER, Karaganj.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

CHEAPNESS never goes with good quality. Outward elegance in German articles is to take up the eye and far from permanency. Solid, good and lasting mechanism is to be found in SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE who carry the day in every contest.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English an Indian Designs made to Order.—Chuckla. No. 6.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s Pure Superior Teas.—Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-10; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2; Pekoe Re. 1; Pekoe Souchong ans. 14; Souchong ans. 12; and Congou ans. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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AS a SCOTCH WHISKY there is nothing finer than "Auld Scottie" made from the purest selected material and blended with the greatest of care.

Invalids requiring a genuine stimulant will find in

"AULD SCOTTIE"

WHISKY of the purest form. For Medicinal purposes it equals Old Brandy, Rs. 2-8 a bottle, of all respectable Wine Merchants.

This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. Andrew's Dinner at Calcutta and the Verdict was one of Unanimous approval.

NOTES.

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
CODARMAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

I HAVE BEEN APPOINTED AGENT COMMISSARY OF AVERAGE at this Port by the "Comitato delle Unite Compagnie di Assicurazione Marittima alla I Sezione del Lloyd Austriaco di Trieste" (Committee of the United Marine Insurance Companies at Austrian Lloyds, Trieste).

H. JANNI,
Oriental Bank Buildings, Medows Street.

MADRAS RACES.

OCTOBER MEETING.

OWNERS are reminded that the SECOND ENTRIES for the October meeting to be held on the 3rd, 6th, 8th and 10th October 1896, CLOSE on SATURDAY, 1st August.
The 1st entries for the Governor's Cup CLOSE on 15th July. Special Attention is drawn to No. II GENERAL CONDITIONS.

J. O. HOOD,
Madras, 7th July, 1896. Secretary.

DIABETES CURED! DIABETES CURED!!

DR. C. C. GHOSH'S

ANTI-DIABETIC SPECIFIC

(Specific for Diabetes Insipidus and Mellitus.)

Thousands of desperate and long-standing cases cured within the last 25 years.
Price Rs. 10.—Packing as. 4 only.
C. C. GHOSH & Co., Chemists, &c., FYZABAD, Oudh.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
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STANLEY OAKES,
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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

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SCOTT BROTHERS & Co.'s 3 Stars.
Rs. 2 per Bottle.

KRONPRINZ
PILSENER & LAGER BEERS.

Pure Light Beer Guaranteed. Made from Hops
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THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

FOR loss of power, weakness, nervousness, low spirits, neuralgia, loss of appetite, premature decay loss of nerve-power, poorness of blood, nervous exertions sleeplessness, &c. This medicine is highly approved by

DR. D. SOME,
Physician to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
Specially recommended in cases of loss of power by Brigade-Surgeon
J. M. COATES,
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Price :—Rs. 2 per box.

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FYZABAD

TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL,
VICTORIA ROAD,
BYCULLA.
2 minutes from Railway Station and Tramway.
First Class Cuisine. Charges Moderate.
TESTIMONIAL.

WE have been very much pleased with this Hotel. It is cool, clean, and comfortable, and the food is good, and well cooked. The Proprietor is very obliging, and does all he can to please.

(Signed) C. CRESS,
District and Sessions Judge, Mysore.

Proprietor,
I. L. D'AQUIAR.

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AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship, Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

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OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

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At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
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Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 5
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

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Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.
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FUNDS.....£10,695,969
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FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES.
Accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders,
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ESTABLISHED 1863.

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PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 4,500,000 = " 9,000,000
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Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
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O. HENRIOT,
Manager

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
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H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£350,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

J. B. LEE,
Agent.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 57,50,006
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.)
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.
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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,109,875
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HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

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BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.
R

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 37m. Sun sets, 6h. 35m. High water, 2-55m., 2-46a. Low water, 8-32m., 9-18a.
Fortieth day of Mohurrum: Meeting of the Borah community, Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy's tent factory, near Babula Tank.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Boys' Gospel meeting, 3-30 p.m.; tea at 8.
Novelty Theatre: Cinematographe, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Music at the St. George's Hospital, 5-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Crescent entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Alphee and Letimbro entered, and the steamer Sydney left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—There will be no game this afternoon.

THE EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—A cocoanut tree in the compound of Mr. Gokuldas Madhowji, at Gamdavie Road, was blown down on Wednesday afternoon, breaking fourteen telephonic wires.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—There will be a game this evening, commencing at 5-30, punctually. Members of the Bombay Gymkhana and Rangers F. C. are requested to turn out.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets, specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Orion, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office, at 10 a.m., to-morrow (Saturday).

BURGLARY AT SLEATER ROAD.—Framji Dhunjibhoy, keeper of a refreshment room at Sleater Road, reported to the police, on Wednesday morning, that some time during Tuesday night, his refreshment room was broken into by opening a window at the back of the shop and removing a wooden bar, and Rs. 300 in currency notes and cash were stolen from two drawers, which were forced open.

BURGLARY AT A SCHOOL.—Mr. S. J. D'Alves, secretary to the Antonio da Silva A.-P. School, situated at the junction of Portuguese Church Street and Lady Jamsetji Road, reported to the police, on Wednesday, that, some time during the previous night, the school premises were broken into, an entrance having been effected by forcing open a window on the east side, and a chair, valued at Rs. 2, was stolen.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Before Mr. Furdonji Sorabji Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency, Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Hurst brought on remand and again charged Nooroodin Shaik Ahmed and Shaik Alli Shaik Dawood, khalasees on board the steam-ship Kaiser-i-Hind, with robbing one Satardin Dadu, a coal-trimmer, employed on board the same steamer, of Rs. 50 and abetment of the offence. The facts of the case have already been reported. His Worship convicted both the accused, and sentenced them to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

KAIRAS OPIUM FARM.—The contract for the opium farm of the Kaira District, for the official year 1896-97, commencing from to-morrow, has again been given to Khan Bahadoor Dhunjeeshaw Dadabhoy, late District Superintendent of Police. There were numerous tenders, among which were one from Mr. Omar Jamal, of Bombay; Mr. Premabhoy Hemabhoy, and three others from Ahmedabad, and Messrs. Adarjee and Bomanjee Dalal, of Broach, the last of whom had held the contract for 1895. There were also eight other applicants for the farm.

MUSIC AT THE HOSPITAL.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the St. George's Hospital, this evening, at 5-30 (weather permitting):—

"March	Duquesne Greys	Ross.
Aria	(euphonion Solo) Maria di Rohan	Donizetti.
Fantasia	On National Songs of Germany	Kappey.
Mazurka	Rosez Blanches	Fanrbach.
Reminiscences of	Tosti	Pougher.
Valse	Belle Amie	Meissler.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A MISTAKEN IDENTITY.—Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, disposed of the case in which Shivraj Banbux, stood charged with house-breaking and theft by night. Mr. S. B. Kapadia appeared for the complainant, while Mr. S. B. Spencer conducted the defence. On the 20th instant, accused was seen running towards Khadavie Road from Hummum Lane, but seeing a policeman on duty, he at once lay down. When the police sepoy went to him he got up and said he had become giddy and fallen down. The sepoy then searched him, and he allowed his person to be searched, and then taking out a big stick from under his arm dealt a severe blow upon the sepoy's head and ran away. The sepoy attempted to chase him, but he became giddy and fell down in consequence of the blow. The accused was carrying a bag in his hand at the time which was stolen from the room of a Bathia. The sepoy when recovered went and reported the matter to the police, who arrested him, on the following day, when the sepoy identified him and the bag which was left behind was identified by the complainant. Mr. Spencer proved an "alibi," and adduced evidence to show that accused had newly arrived in Bombay, and was at the sepoy of his relation on the night in question. The magistrate accepted the defence, and discharged the accused.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—Our Bhavnagar correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—The sultry weather for the past few days here culminated in a heavy downpour on Friday night. Pieces of open ground were under water, which was to the extent of several inches deep. Early in the morning of Saturday rain began to fall gently, and gradually increased in volume, and towards noon came down in torrents. The roads were knee-deep in water. The rain was accompanied by a gale, during the course of which several houses in Dhedwada collapsed, while the roofing of several presses was blown away to a distance of some twenty yards.—At Dhola, yesterday evening, the wind was hurricane, and was followed by heavy rain. Four inches were measured there. The total fall is 11 inches up to Sunday morning. Matters as regards crops, which were gloomy a few days ago, are looking bright. A shepherd, near Wavajada (a station on the Jetalsar-Porbander section), attempted to cross the rails as the mixed train, leaving Porbander at 6-14 a.m., was approaching, when he was knocked over. He was bruised about his face, arms, and legs. His escape was marvellous. He was taken to the Ghadechi Hospital for treatment.—A Koli has been arrested at Songad on a charge of the murder of a child, aged six years. It appears that the Koli was absconding with the wife of another Koli, but was followed by a child of the woman. Fearing detection, the Koli first throttled the child, and threw the body into a well, at a village, named Amlia, near Songad.—A barber, who killed his wife here a few months ago, has been sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

CRICKET.

THE INDEPENDENT VS. ESPLANADE C.C.

A CRICKET match between the above clubs was played on Sunday last on the Gymkhana ground. The Esplanade Club going to bat, knocked up a grand total of 138 runs, the chief contributors being B. Photographer (49) and Writer 32. Driver bowled very well, but Wacha, from whom they expected much, did nothing. The Independent made 35 runs for the loss of 4 four wickets, the chief scorer being Karaka (18). Shroff bowled very well, but the fielding was not so good as was expected, the catches being given up.

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

WE have been requested to announce that the following three teams of the Parsee Gymkhana have been selected to play on Saturday afternoon next against the Hindu, Islam, and the Elphinstone College Gymkhanas. The game will commence at 2 p.m. Members selected and the reserves are requested to make it a point of being present in time.

Vs. Hindoo Gymkhana:—S. B. Spencer (capt.); D. E. Mody; D. F. Dubash; P. H. Davur; B. M. Billimoria; K. K. Kharas; A. H. Mehta; A. B. Chothia; J. J. Dastur; P. M. Hirana, and H. N. Vakil.

Vs. Islam Gymkhana:—R. E. Mody (capt.); A. D. Lalkaka; K. E. Sanjana; H. M. Mehta; D. K. Kharas; M. J. Davur; B. F. Batliwalla; B. M. Gundevia; K. K. Serval; S. F. Vicaji; and K. B. Saklatwalla.

Vs. Elphinstone College Gymkhana:—K. M. Mistri (capt.); M. H. Sanjana; R. N. Davur; M. H. Vajifdar; N. B. Sakhlatwala; S. C. Dadysett; S. H. Batliwala; J. S. Banaji; M. R. Chichgur; S. N. Khari; and H. F. Commissariatwala.

Flying Squadron of Reserves:—D. J. Tata; H. E. Bamji; D. F. Banker; J. P. Dastur; J. D. Davur; and F. M. Garda.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 30.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Brankscme Hall s—6 cases silvered plate glass, M M M Adamjee.
Aston Hall s—4 hogsheads portwine, Eduljee Besonjee.
FROM LONDON.
Carthage s—3 cases paper, N Cumroodin; 13 cases oilmenstores and 20 cases provisions, D Dadabhoy.
Ras Elba s—51 cases provisions, medicine, &c., T Akbarally; 4 cases soap, B Nunerally; 8 cases stationery, A C Shaik Abdoobhy; 66 cases oilmenistores, confectionery &c., Mincher Kooka; 13 cases chemicals, F Mahomedally and Co, 20 cases soap, toilet requisite &c, A H Seedick.
FROM BORDEAUX.
Brankscme Hall s—40 cases Equeur, D Cowasjee.
FROM ANTWERP.
Ravensthaler s—30 cases candles, E E Bhagut; 20 cases polished plate glass, M Ravhoomul.
Bhopal s—171 cases window glass, N Khairaj and Co; 100 cases window glass, A Ebramjee.
FROM HAMBURG.
Bengalee s—2 qr-casks rectified spirit, Eduljee Besonjee.
Rhodesia s—30 cases chimneys, N Janmahomed.

BABULLA TANK GARDEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Murad" has vainly attempted to throw stones from the darkness. If he is a just and frank-hearted man, why should he not give out his name openly. I humbly wish to ask "Murad" whether the large amount intended to be spent at Babulla Tank, in the name of Mandvie, is a justifiable one? Is not the site at Babulla Tank an undesirable one from the sanitary and utilitarian aspects. Is it not true that, at certain times of the year, say Moharum, &c., it is dangerous to pass the road? Is not the place already a haunt for vagabonds and persons of bad repute? It is, of course, admitted that the park will be inaccessible to the residents in the centre of the ward. It is a mystery what binds "Murad" to write such letters, and an injustice to the simple-minded residents of this ward. "Murad" says it is difficult to form a park in the centre of the ward because a site cannot be procured. The argument is a threadbare one; the Municipality can force any person to give up his property under the Land Acquisition Act. The garden at Bubulla Tank will cover 14,000 square yards, but it matters very little if the people at Mandvie get a park of a few thousand square yards. As is said by several leading gentlemen of the city, it is more desirable to establish small parks in several overcrowded parts of the city than a big garden. "Mr. Kayani's strong supporter" has justly appealed to the leading Corporators to have the former resolution altered. "Murad" thinks that public opinion cannot prevent the Municipal Executive from executing their views, even though they were useless and unbeneficial to the public. I think public opinion can do such extraordinary things this time, that, in comparisn to other things, this matter is nothing. Suppose the people at Mandvie will have a very little park in comparison to Babulla Tank park if they protest against the formation of a park at Babulla Tank Park. "Something is better than nothing at all," for the park at Babulla Tank will be utterly useless to them. I must admit that Mr. Khimji Heerji Kayani has done immense service to the Mandvie ward by publicly protesting against such an extravagant and useless project.—Yours, &c.,

A BHATIA RESIDENT.

A HIGH SCHOOL AT BANDORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hear that the philanthropic lady, Bai Dinbai Petit, is inclined to establish a school in Bandora, in commemoration of her recovery there after her recent serious illness. A High School in this healthy and rising town has long been a desideratum, and I can assure the worthy lady that the proposed boon would be highly appreciated by the residents, who, I am told, are about to send a petition to her upon the subject. In the meanwhile, however, the School Committee of our Municipal Board have forestalled the general public by waiting upon her in deputation to request funds for building a house for the location of their Primary Municipal School. I should be very loth to come in the way of any charity, but it is fair to point out that the proposed benefaction will not in any way satisfy our urgent want for means of education of our children, particularly of the Parsee community. The Municipal school referred to is for teaching only the vernaculars up to the 6th Standard, and I believe hardly half-a-dozen Parsee boys are on its rolls. As this school is maintained from local and municipal funds, it is not, so far as I can see, in need of any outside support. Even if a decent and permanent habitation for it is desirable, I beg leave to say that it is of much less importance than the project of a High School, which is at the present moment an anxious and serious question for the inhabitants of Bandora. I have reluctantly brought out this side of the question, not with a view of carping at the efforts of our worthy School Committee, but in order to define our real want, which is in a fair way of being satisfied by the generosity of Bai Dinbai.—Yours, &c.,

A. B.

THE TRAMWAY PRIZE SCHEME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In justice to the Tramway Company of this city, I must admit that the Tramway Prize Scheme, which Mr. J. Rice, a correspondent in your issue of the 28th instant, considers unsubstantial, is, after all, genuine, inasmuch as a friend of mine, who has been preserving tickets every month for the last two years, received some four months back a prize of Rs. 25. The reason why we do not hear much of the prize scheme is, perhaps, the number of persons caring to preserve the tickets being considerably small in proportion to the monstrous traffic that is carried on daily. But that is no reason why the company should refrain from publishing the names of prize-winners against which Mr. Rice so ably protests. The general belief amongst most of the people travelling by tram-cars is, that the so-called scheme is a mere attempt to draw a greater number of persons. I suggest, therefore, to the authorities concerned that a list of prize-winners might be published on the back of the printed handbills that are issued each month. I do not think it would cost them much. The cost would be nothing when compared to the gain of the confidence of the public at large.—Yours, &c.,

July 30. C. N. SHROFF.

UNIVERSITY PRIZE ESSAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—What will the University Syndicate do with the large surplus that is being accumulated every year on account of the strictness with which the essay prizes are awarded? One prize has not been awarded for the last twelve years, and others only twice or thrice during that period. Very often the members of the Syndicate complain that comparatively very few students compete for these essay prizes; and, besides, that the essays that are written are not up to the standard. But, sir, as the University Syndicate has kept a very high standard in examining these essays, naturally very few competent students take the trouble of writing them, as the chances of failure are many. The best way to attract many students for these essay prizes in future is to be a little lenient in examining the essays of this year, and the next two or three years, and to award the prizes to the best essays—even if they are a little inferior to the high standard required by the University—from among those that are written.—Yours, &c., A. B.

July 30.

THE MALAD-MARWA ROAD, SALSETTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In accordance with a correspondence, which has appeared in your paper of the 28th instant, signed by "Pro Bono Publico," I would beg to throw more light on the subject matter under discussion. The road in question is in a very wretched state, as its sides are being washed away by the waves of the sea beating against them. Therefore, experience points to the necessity of protecting the road work by a rubble wall plastered with chunam, where the action of the sea is causing damage. I would also mention here that at present "stone kurie" is being spread on the said road from 8 to 9 ft. in breadth for about half-a-mile of the road instead of laying from 14 ft. to 16 ft. breadth. Unless the "stone kurie" is laid from 14 ft. to 16½ ft. breadth, and the road well consolidated, it will not last long.—Yours, &c.,

AN OBSERVER.

July 29.

THE GORAI-BORIVLI ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From the way in which the Gorai-Borivli Road (in Salsette) is treated one would suppose that it is nobody's business to look after its condition. As far as the people are concerned, who suffer pecuniarily and experience several inconveniences, and even run the risk of dislocating their joints by reason of the badness of the road, they did their duty inasmuch as they wrote to the President of the Taluka Board, and prayed that the communication might be repaired and put in good order. Be that as it may, permit me now to call the attention of the authorities over my own signature to the fact that the said road has gone dreadfully out of repairs, the heavy rains having told upon the work, which is a kutcha one, ruinously. I travelled over the road on Monday last.—Yours, &c.,

J. A. D'SOUZA.

LIEUT.-COL. CHARLES ALLAN MACDOUGALL, of MacDougall, died at Dunolly House, near Oban, on July 6. He was the representative of the ancient house of MacDougall, and claimed descent from Somerled, Lord of the Isles, a hero of twelfth-century warfare. The deceased gentleman was the third son of Vice-Admiral Sir John MacDougall, and was born in 1831. Having entered the Royal Artillery, he saw a good deal of service in India, and was slightly wounded in the mutiny. At the time of his retirement he was Lieutenant-Colonel on the Bombay Staff Corps. In 1867, he succeeded his brother, the late Capt. Alexander MacDougall, in the Dunolly Estates. About ten years ago he married his cousin, the widow of the late Major Donald Campbell, of Ballivecolus, Argyllshire, by whom he is survived. He is succeeded in the Estate by his brother, Henry Robert MacDougall, M.D., late of the Army Medical Service in India, who is married to the daughter of the late Mr. James Forsyth, of Glengorm, Mull, and has several sons and daughters. It was an ancestor of the MacDougalls, who wrested from Robert Bruce, the famous Brooch of Lorn.

RICKETTY Children and Faded Youth—should not be without Munn's Codliastone. Increases weight and flesh by leaps and bounds! Rs. 1-8. MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay

BERAR EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—No better time could have been chosen for the writing of this letter than the present time, as the following facts would justify. When the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade is endeavouring to lessen the hardships inflicted on the students by the University examinations, and when the Senate of the Bombay University approves of his principle in "toto," is it not strange to see that the educational authorities of this province are trying to make their annual examinations stiffer year after year. Nobody, with any pretension to general education, ever denied that the existing system of examining our schools, instead of eradicating the evils of "cram," always encouraged them, and, therefore, it must be the aim of every true educationalist to discourage "cram" and minimise its influence wherever it is found, as far as lies in his power. Truce to intelligent teaching, so long as cram is rampant in our schools and our educational authorities do not disapprove of it. This is a question which may well engage the attention of our educational authorities here.

When the evils of the system of "cram" are acknowledged on all hands, they are in fact more intensified when an examiner puts questions to the examinees which are beyond their capacity to understand, and which in fact they are not thought to answer. In this state of things the students have not only recourse to "cram," but teachers themselves, in most cases, encourage them to do it, being always anxious to secure a good remark from their superior officers. The above observations are to a certain extent applicable to the Anglo-Vernacular schools of this province. To obviate this undesirable state of things, the Director of Public Instruction, H. A. D., has laid down expressly, in a departmental circular, certain rules in which he indicated that the annual examinations should be easy, but testing. But from the above it seems that no proper heed is taken of the rules in question. A strange anomaly! But it seems from this that strange things are not quite strangers here. Woe be to the lot of the poor teachers working in the Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools of this province. That they are ill-paid, there can be no doubt. As a general rule they work hard throughout the year, and look anxiously to the examination day (of their schools), which is in fact their judgment day. How disheartening should it then be to them to have to submit their work to the judgment of men who never make any attempt to test their work in a sympathetic manner. The above system again not only discourages the hardworking and able teachers, but increases laziness and idleness to a certain extent. In the interest of the public, in the interest of the masters, and in the interest of the student world, we earnestly hope that our popular Director of Public Instruction will not only not lend his countenance to such an absurd system coming from short-sighted subordinate officers, but at the same time will see his way to check this tendency of the examiners—and thus confer an everlasting boon on the Berari people and earn for himself an ever-merited honour.—Yours, &c.,

Amraoti, July 27. VOX POPULI.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BUDRUDIN TYABJEE.)

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION RELATIVE TO A KHOJA MERCHANT.

EBRAHIMBHOY LADHABHOY CHATTOO VS. GANGJEEBHOY MOWJEE.

HIS Lordship delivered judgment in this suit on a preliminary question of jurisdiction, which Mr. Macpherson, who appeared with Mr. Scott, argued on behalf of the plaintiff, and the Hon. Mr. Lang, who appeared with Mr. Russell, argued on behalf of the defendant.

Mr. Justice Budrudin, in delivering his decision, said the only point for his decision at this stage of the suit was, whether the defendant, at the institution of the suit, dwelt in Bombay so as to give jurisdiction to this court. Now, his Lordship took it to be settled that the term "dwelling" in clause 12 of the Letters Patent of 1865, had practically the same meaning as "residing"; and that in order to give jurisdiction, the residence must be of a more or less permanent character, and of such a nature as to show that the High Court, in which the defendant is sued, is his natural forum; and the mere fact of the defendant coming to Bombay and staying here for a temporary object is not sufficient to constitute "dwelling"; see Gowswami vs. Shri Goverdhanlaljee I. L. R., 14 Bom., 541, where all the authorities are reviewed and commented upon. Now as it was admitted in this case that the defendant was not a native of Bombay, but of Mandvi in Cutch, and that his permanent residence up to November 1894, when he came to Bombay, was in Calcutta, his Lordship must hold that the 'onus' lay upon the plaintiff. The admitted or established facts of the case might shortly be summarised as follows. The defendant was about 51 years old. He was born in Cutch Mandvi, and is, therefore, a subject of H. H. the Rao of Cutch. He left Cutch and came to Bombay when he was 17 years old. After being employed here in a merchant's office for some time, he went back to Cutch and remained there for 2 or 2½ years. In 1866 or 1867, he went to Calcutta as a servant of Mr. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy. After a stay of one year at Calcutta, he was sent to Hongkong, where he remained for three years. He then returned to Cutch via Bombay and remained there for one year. He was thence sent to Shanghai on behalf of Jairajbhoy, and remained there for five years. He then returned to Cutch via Bombay, and remained there for one year. He then went to China again on behalf of Nursey Kessowjee, and remained there for one year. He again returned to Cutch via Bombay and stayed there for six or eight months. He was then employed by Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and was sent to Calcutta in 1880, where he remained for six years. He then returned to Cutch via Bombay in order to get his eldest son married, and remained in Cutch for eight or nine months. During the whole of this period, that is up to 1886, the defendant's family had always remained in Cutch, and he had never taken a house on his own account in Bombay. In 1886, he went to Calcutta on his own account and started a firm there. On this occasion he took his wife and children to Calcutta with him. In 1887, he took the plaintiff as his brother, Jafferbhoy, into partnership in the Calcutta business, which was carried on in the defendant's name. The defendant stayed in Calcutta in a rented house with his wife and family from 1886 to the end of 1894, paying only occasional visits to Bombay for few days, and on such occasion he stayed in the plaintiff's house, while his wife, whose parents are residents of Bombay, stayed with her parents. The plaintiff's brother, Jafferbhoy, died on 28th July 1894, and the defendant, on receiving a telegram, came to Bombay on 5th August 1894, to pay a visit of condolence. He put up with the plaintiff on that occasion as usual, and went back to Calcutta on 22nd September 1894. On the 9th October 1894, he wrote a letter to the plaintiff in which he intimated that he would come to Bombay with his wife and family, but that neither the wife nor the children of the defendant's eldest son, Jan Mahomed, would come. The defendant and his wife and young son arrived in Bombay, on 12th November 1894, and put up with the plaintiff for six days and then hired rooms in Khoja Moholla. In an agreement with the landlord, there was originally a clause that the tenancy should be for twelve months certain, but this was struck out and the usual provision was put in that the defendant was at liberty to quit on giving one month's notice. On taking the house, the defendant and his wife and child went to live in it. He bought some furniture, pots, and pans, and also an iron safe for keeping his wife's ornaments. He had ever since continued to live in that house, and was living in it when this suit was filed on 10th October 1895, and was living in it up to the present moment. After the defendant's arrival in Bombay, the accounts were made up, and it was arranged that the affairs of the partnership between the plaintiff and the defendant should be wound up. The plaintiff's case was that the defendant came to Bombay with the intention of settling here permanently. The defendant's case, on the other hand, was that he merely came here on a temporary visit as usual, and that he would have gone back to Calcutta if he had not been detained by various causes. After reviewing the evidence, his Lordship came to the conclusion that the defendant gave up his residence in Calcutta and settled or intended to settle in Bombay. His Lordship did not think that his stay for more than 11 months prior to the filing of this suit could be sufficiently explained away on the grounds set up by the defendant. This conclusion was confirmed by the fact that the defendant had never rented a house in Bombay before, and that he had never let any portion of his Calcutta house before. It was only natural for a Khoja in the defendant's position, on the eve of his retirement from active life, to settle down permanently in Bombay unless, indeed, he returned to his own native country. For these reasons, his Lordship was of opinion that the defendant was "dwelling" in Bombay at the time of the institution of this suit, and that, therefore, the court had jurisdiction to try the suit against the defendant. As, however, the question was not entirely free from doubt, and as the accounts sought to be taken in this suit relative to the business carried on in Calcutta, his Lordship did not think that the defendant's objection to being sued in this court was vexatious or improper, and his Lordship, therefore, made the costs of this issue costs in the cause.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the cuain of ttting; teeth. Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces nature quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all gains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers every where at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

BRUTAL MURDER AT BYCULLA.

DURING the last seven months more than half-a-dozen murders of a most brutal character have been committed in this city, and to add to this terrible record, another atrocious murder was committed between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, on Wednesday night. In almost all these cases the cause of the crime has been jealousy, and the present instance is no exception to the rule. The person who fell a victim to the foul deed is a Purdasee dhobie, named Gungadeen, aged forty-five years, residing in a room of a chawl in the compound of the servants' quarters of the Victoria Technical Institute, at Parel. From an inquiry instituted by Superintendent Nolan and Inspector Hamilton, it appears that about three weeks ago Newasi, the wife of the deceased, left her husband's protection without his knowledge and consent, and went to live with a man, named Doorga, a servant of the deceased. The woman, after staying with him for a couple of weeks, returned to her husband on Tuesday, and requested him to take her back, which the deceased refused to do, saying that he had nothing whatever to do with her. The woman remained in the compound of the Institute, and spent the night there. About 3 o'clock, on Wednesday morning, she went to the police Ramosee at the gate, and told him that as her husband would not take her back, she wished to leave the place. The Ramosee replied, that, as the gate of the institute was closed, she would have anyhow, to remain in the compound until daybreak. It appears that for some months past the man Doorga and the deceased's wife had been on very intimate terms; but recently, as the deceased had not sufficient work in hand, he dispensed with the services of the Doorga, who accordingly left against the wishes of the woman, Newasi, who did not take part with him. However, a few days after the servant Doorga had been dismissed, Newasi left her husband's house, saying that she was going to her parents, and was not seen or heard of until Tuesday, when she suddenly turned up at her husband's house and refused protection. The husband brought this improper conduct of his wife to the notice of his caste people. A caste meeting was convened, at which it was resolved to ex-communicate the woman. This action on the part of the deceased exasperated the woman's brother, Ramkoober Ballack, who, it is alleged, determined to wreak his vengeance on the deceased. About a quarter to 10 o'clock, one Gungaram Raghoo, a butler in the employ of the late Mr. Phythian, living in a room adjoining that of the deceased, heard a noise emanating from the dhobie's room, and apprehending some danger, went and called three other servants, residing in the same quarters. They all went to the door of the deceased's room, and finding it fastened from inside, became suspicious and sent for a police Ramosee doing duty at the institute. The Ramosee, on arrival, had the door opened and entered to the room, when, to his horror, he found the deceased dhobie lying dead under a charpoy, with his face to the ground, and a cord tied round his neck, attached to two small sticks about two feet long, lying close by the side of the deceased. The Ramosee also found Ramkoober Ballack, the brother-in-law of the deceased, sitting on a table with his clothes stained with fresh blood. The Ramosee at once put Ramkoober under arrest, and then, about a quarter to 11 o'clock, gave information to the police. Superintendent Nolan and Inspectors Hack, Ellis, and Hamilton promptly repaired to the scene, and made inquiries, when the brother-in-law gave certain information to the police, implicating the servant, Doorga, and the woman, Newasi. Inspector Hamilton at once proceeded to Chinchpoogly, and there arrested the man, Doorga, and the woman, Newasi, and took them to the Byculla police station. The police officers then commenced an investigation, which elucidated the facts that the deceased had been murdered in a most brutal manner by his brother-in-law, Ramkoober, while neither the servant, Doorga, nor the woman, Newasi, had anything to do with the terrible deed, and they were accordingly released from custody. It appears that, on the evening of the day in question, the deceased was sleeping on a table in his room, when the brother-in-law entered the place, and having secured the door from inside, tied a rope round the deceased's neck, on the evening ed his head, face, and chest with a big stone. Having killed him in this manner, he removed the corpse from the table, and threw it under the charpoy. The deceased, who had his neck tied round and secured to the table, struggled violently and kicked at the table, which drew the attention of the butler. The murderer, after perpetrating the deed, would have left the place, but for the prompt appearance of the Ramosee, who broke open the door and arrested him red-handed. Mr. Vincent, the Commissioner, and Mr. Gell, his Deputy, went to the spot about 1-30 a.m., and remained there for three hours, making active personal inquiries in the matter.

Mr Allan F. Turner, the coroner, opened an inquiry, yesterday afternoon, in the bungalow of the late Mr. Phythian, in the compound of the Technical Institute, when, after the evidence of the butler, Gungaram Raghoo, was recorded, the inquiry was adjourned to Thursday, the 6th August.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Superintendent Nolan charged Ramkoober Ballack, the brother-in-law of the deceased, before Mr. H. S. Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with murder of the deceased dhobie. The case was adjourned, pending the conclusion of the coroner's inquiry.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 31.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

Appeal for Hearing and Final Disposal.

895—Ardaseer H and D—Jenabai vs Abdulla Rahimtulla Sayani,—Payne G and S—Part heard.
Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.
4713-4714 472/96—Magaalal and R—Velji Heerji and Co vs Bharmal Shrijal and Co—Chitnis M and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

After Appeal Court.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
35-95—Crawford B and Co—Otto Friedhheim vs Nensay Peroo Mahomed—Payne G and S—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

After Appeal Court.
For Judgment on Motion.
In the matter of Act XXXIV of 1858 and in the matter of Muljibhai Jivraj, a Lunatic—Payne G and S, and Ebrahimkhan Nathu—Petitioner.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Defended New Long Cause.
226-96—Framjee M and M—Awabai vs Bai Dossibai and others—Framjee M and M.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
429-95—Payne, G and S—Nusserwanjee Nowrojee vs Vazirbibi —Khunderao and S.
522-95—Thakurdas D and C—Ebrahimbhoy Ladhabhai Chatoo vs Gangjibhoy Mowjee—Payne G and S.
For Further Direction on the Special Commissioner's Report.
579-94—Khunderao and S (for pauper)—Sukur Maloo and others vs Pandoo Bhowani and another—In person.
For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.
197-93—Mayor and R—Laximibai vs Jamnabai—Bhaishanker and K.
Postponed Long Causes.
221-1-5954-95—Crawford B and Co—Raojee Nanchund and another vs Lalljee Mawjee—Bhaishanker and K.
493-95—Bhaishankar and K—Lalljee Mawjee vs Raojee Nanchand and others—Crawford B and Co.
585-95—Brown and M—Tirayet Shri Girdharijee Maharaj Shri Govardhanjee Maharaj vs Dewcabettiejee—Bhaishanker and K.
478-95—Edgelow and G—Vithuldas Ramdas vs Bawa Jankidas —J Peace.
506-95—Ardeshir H and D—Ramchandra Baburao vs Ramchandra Panshia Gowan and another.
594-94—M H Khan (for pauper)—Latiff Hajee Aboobakar vs Hajee Adam Hajee Joonas and others—J Peace, and In person.
651-94—Muljee and R—Vithaldas Gober and others vs Purbhoodas Narsey and another—Edgelow and G.
527-95—Bhaishunker and K—Morarjee Lalljee vs Ranchordas Narotamdas—Edgelow and G.
147-93—Pranjii M and M—Chandoolal Khooshaljee vs Awad bin Oomer Sultan Navaz Jung Bahadoor Crawford B and Co.
182-94—Madhowjee and V Nathmal Narsingdas vs Malharrao Holkar and another—Tyabjee D and Co.
To Confirm Commissioner's Report and for Further Direction and Costs.
245-94—Tyabjee D and Co—Ramsahimal Hukamchand and others vs Sewdhyanmull Hemraj and another.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of undelivered letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Angel, Ida
Arcovicci, Burih
Arslandin, Madame
Alderson, Mrs
Arthur, G
Allen, Captain
Blackett, Walter S
Burgess, H, of Broxted
Bronover, Louisa
Brockman, E, Mrs
Cannie, J r
Carpenter, J R
Conroy, J T C, Dr
Dudcinak, Bruche, Madame
Douglas S W, Lt
Duck, Mr
Espolito, Genaro
Edwards, C W
Edwards, Mrs
Fortune, Raval Monsieur
Florence, Madame
Fernandez, Andrew
Carlos (Goa)
Grandiles, Georges, Mons
Gustouk, E F, Mrs
Grinstein, Eili
Groves, J W, Mrs
Green, Rebecca
Gariha, B B
Hill, E U
Howell, H N
Hunter, W Y (1st Battn King's Regt)
Herrenkotel, Otto Von
Hill, W H Captain
Haraman, Lucy, Mrs
Hagart, Mrs
Ilbery, Capt
Johnson, C (1st B C)
Jost, Sheffa, Miss
Joe, Ahmed
King, I G
Kelly, - S, Miss
Koch, Helego
Krishna Pillay
Kristnaswami Butler
Kroo, Irma
Kintzig, Joh
Lidstone, C A
Leslie, C D, Mrs
Lewis, John
Milchie, A
Moore, D
Maroo, Juan
Manjak, M
Nichol, Mrs (Surg-Maj Nicholl
Nicoforo, Calandricini
Nicolas, Pierrotti
O'Connor, T
Printice, R W
Pullar, H
Percival, Lionel
Price, F G S
Pilai, A Vadialu Avergal
Ramachary, T
Rankin, I R L
Rabatzik, Solomon
Swann, R L
Szalay, Emerich
Stone, G, Mrs
Shanefield, Albert
Stanly, W
Sylveston, E
Starkey, A
Scott, B
Sheriff, F
Sanders, H
Scott, H H, Lieut
Sylkie, Henry
Schultz, E
Sukerman, A
Thompson, Jas
Taylor, J W
Vanghan, R E, Lieut
Walley, T St Geo
Wandler
Wirkentein, Wm
Wilkins, W, Mrs
Wakefield, W B
Walmsley, Johnnie
Wilson, Mrs
Whitlaw, A W
Wickersheine, W C
Wood, Cicil

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BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 28th July, were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—Weather cloudy. River at Kotri on 27th, 18 feet 1 inch against 13 feet 1 inch on same date last year. Kharif crops coming on. Crops injured by rats in Jati taluka. Locusts in taluka Mirpur Batoro causing no damage. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Fodder scarce in taluka Sehwan.

Shikarpur.—River of good average height but unsteady. Kharif operations continue. Rain still needed. Locusts in four talukas, causing slight damage in one taluka. Fodder very scarce. Cattle in poor condition.

Hyderabad.—Kharif cultivation almost completed. Scarcity of water in certain canals of Badin and Tando Bago talukas. Locusts in Moro, causing no damage. Cattle in fair condition. Rain at Hyderabad 44 cents.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif crops flourishing except in Shahdapur taluka and at tail of Begari Canal, where water is insufficient. Rain 23 cents at Jacobabad on 23th. Cattle recovering. Locusts passed over Thul on 23rd, causing slight damage.

Thar and Parkar.—Rain in two desert talukas, maximum 1 inch 77 cents at Nagar. Want of water felt at tail of Mithrau and Khipra Canals. Fodder plentiful.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 25th July 1896). Rain for week maximum at Gogha 4 inches 80 cents, minimum at Dhandhuka 49 cents; for season maximum at Modasa 17 inches 10 cents, minimum at Viramgam 7 inches 11 cents; total rainfall in Ahmedabad City 9 inches 24 cents. Sowing of bajri, cotton, and pulse vigorously pushed on owing to favourable rain; that of rice just begin

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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6 Disastrous Floods.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 30.

VERY heavy and continuous rain in the mofussil has flooded large tracts of country in Guzerat, the Deccan, and Katiwar, interrupted traffic, and done serious damage to the crops; while here an almost incessant downpour and boisterous weather has prevailed, the rainfall to date being much above the average. Business is extremely dull, nothing whatever having been done in Cotton on several days by exporters; while the Mills have been but small buyers throughout the week. Wheat and Seeds have been in moderate request by shippers, and have been on the whole, steady in tone, generally, at our previous quotations. Exchange has been quiet but steady at a decline of 1-16d. from last Thursday's rates; but has improved slightly to-day and closes at a decline of 1-32d. therefrom. The Money Market is easy. Government Paper is 7-16ths per cent. higher for 3½ per cents., and 5-8ths higher for the new Four per cents. Freights have latterly been steadier, though with not much business passing, and they close quiet. Business in Imports during the past week has been greatly restricted by the stoppage of communication with some up-country districts caused by the tempestuous weather; but our quotations in staple Manchester goods generally are nominally unchanged.

MONEY.—The market remained easy during last week, as was shown by the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued on Monday, and the demand for accommodation for the ordinary purposes of trade as slack as ever. There was, however, a large increase in Loans, due to exceptional causes, which would have made the Bank's Cash Balance show a diminution but for a very large increase in Government Deposits at the Bank's head office, which, with an addition of 20 lakhs to Private Deposits, led to the Cash showing an increase of some 30 lakhs, at 336½ lakhs, compared with an addition of 33½ lakhs in the week preceding.

The market, meantime, has remained easy and the minimum rate of the Bank of Bombay is still 3 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—At opening last mail-day the market was steady to firm at 1s. 2 7-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 5-16d. for three months sight Credits, at which rates a small business was done. Quiet but steady in tone on Saturday rates were quoted at 1s.2 3-16d. Telegraphic and Demand for Bank remittance, and 1s. 2 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was scarcely any enquiry, and rates closed with a weak feeling. The market was unchanged in tone on Monday from Saturday's opening feeling and 1s. 2 3-16d. was quoted for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, with 1s. 2 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was again very little business passing either way, and the market closed without change. Rates were steady on Tuesday at 1s. 2 3-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits, with forward Telegraphic procurable at 1s. 2 7-32d.; but the rate was not general. A few three months' sight Bills were sold for near delivery, and the market closed quiet but steady. Yesterday rates opened as they had closed the day before, and no business of any importance having transpired they closed again quiet but steady. The Indian Council allotted yesterday 45 lakhs of Bills at 1s. 2 3-16d., and 2½ lakhs extra, at 1s. 2½d., in presence of which news this market opened steady at 1s. 2 3-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and at 1s. 2 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a small business done at the latter rate, and on the receipt of firmer news from Calcutta, rates improved 1-32d. all round, closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 2 7-32d.
Do.	Telegraphic Tr.	1s. 2 7-32d.
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 2¾d.
Do.	4 do.	1s. 2¼d.
Do.	6 do.	1s. 2 9-32d.
Credit	3 do.	1s. 2 5-16d.
Do.	6 do.	1s. 2 11-32d.
Documents	3 do.	1s. 2 11-32d.
Do.	6 do.	1s. 2 3-8d.
Francs	3 do.	150½
Do.	6 do.	151

GOVERNMENT PAPER was steady last mail-day at enhanced rates, 109 7-8 having been quoted to the close for 3½ per Cents for Cash, 109¾ for the coming Settlement, and 109 7-16 for the August Account. In the new 3 per Cents 104 was quoted. On Saturday rates were steady at 109 13-16 for Cash and 109¾ for the coming Settlement, with 109 7-16 for the August Account, at which they left off. The new 3 per cent. Loan was again quoted at 104. Steady in tone on Monday the market opened at 109 5-8 for Money and Settlement and 109 3-8 for the August Account, having closed on the same level. The following day rates opened at 109¾ for Cash and the Settlement, and declined 1-16 per cent., but recovered towards the close, and remained steady at 109¾ for Cash and the Settlement, 109 7-16 for the August Account, and 104¼ for the new 3 per cents. Yesterday rates were steady at 109 7-8 for Cash and the Settlement and 109 9-16 for the August Account, at which level they left off, with 104¼ as the quotation for the new 3 per cent Loan. The monthly settlement for 3½ per cents closed to-day at 109 7-8 to 15-16, the August account being quoted at 109½, which was the closing rate. The new 3 per cents. have been quoted to-day at 104 3-8. 5 per cent. Municipal Loan is unchanged at 132½. Port Trust Bonds are also unaltered at 110.

SHARES.—During the week there has been a downward movement in this market specially noticeable in Mill Scrip. In Presses there has been the same tendency in prices; and in Miscellaneous shares the movement has been decidedly downward. Compared with last Thursday's quotations our list this evening shows a decline of Rs. 35½, in David; of Rs. 30 each in Central India, Currimbhoy, and Manockjee Petit; of Rs. 25 each, in Presidency, Sassoon, and Western India; of Rs. 20, in Queen; of Rs. 15, in Hindustani; of Rs. 10 each, in Oriental, Sunderdas, Bombay United, Bombay Cotton, China, Jivraj Balloo, Jubilee and Lukhimidass; of Rs. 7, in Standard; of Rs. 5 each, in Jamshed, Khatao Makonjee, Suu, New Great Eastern, and Ripon; and of Rs. 2½, in Mazagaon; and an advance of Rs. 100, in Star of India; of Rs. 75, in Framjee Petit; of Rs. 65, in Mahaluxmee; of Rs. 25 each, in Alliance, Hope, and Indo-China; of Rs. 15, in Britannia; of Rs. 10, in Coorla; of Rs. 5 each, in Colaba Land, Howard, and Bullough; and James Greaves; and of Rs. 2½, in Swadeshi. In Presses French, are Rs. 15 higher; Mofussil, Rs. 5; and Bombay Cotton, and New Indian, Rs. 2½ each; and Colaba, Rs. 25 lower; Munmar, and Prince of Wales, Rs. 10 each; Hingoli, Rs. 5; and English, Re. 1¼. In Miscellaneous Bombay-Burmah, have declined Rs. 100, in the 1st issue, and Rs. 25, in the 2nd; Bombay Flour, Rs. 25; and Alcock Ashdown, Rs. 17½; Delbi Cloth have advanced Rs. 10. In Railways, Ahmedabad Prantej, are Rs. 5 higher; and Tapti Valley, Rs. 5 lower.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The breaks on the principal lines of railway caused by floods, have considerably affected the volume of business in staple *Grey Goods* during the week under notice, which shows a considerable reduction from what is usual at this time of the year; and were it not for a few big bargains in Goods to arrive, we should have had almost nothing to report. Up-country buyers have very little to do under present circumstances; and rates are in the absence of a regular offtake nominally unchanged. In *Bleached*, *Dyed*, *Turkey Red* and *Printed Goods*, and as well as in *Locally made* Goods there has been very little doing. The total Clearances of *Imported Goods* from the Bazaar, are estimated at only 1,800 packages; and of *Local* 600 bales.

YARNS.—A moderate business has been reported in *Imported Twist* at previous rates, and in a quiet market. Sales of *Bombay Spinnings* at Hongkong and Shanghai for the last fortnight are given at about 17,000 bales, with a fall at the former place of ½ to ¼ a dollar per bale. Exchange at Hongkong has improved to Rs. 186¾ at Hongkong; but it has undergone no change at Shanghai. Things here are about almost the same as last week, the only difference being a slight falling off in business. This is estimated at some 7,000 bales, the market closing firm at the following official quotations:—

Twist	No.	6s Mule, As.	4½	to 4¾	per lb.
"	" 8s	" "	4¾	" 5	"
"	" 10s	" "	5	" 5¼	"
"	" 12s	" "	5 1-8	" 5 13-16	"
"	" 16s	" "	5¾	" 6⅛	"
"	" 20s	" "	6¼	" 6 15-16	"
"	" 24s	" "	7 1-8	" 7¼	"
"	" 30s	" "	7½	" 8	"
"	" 40s	" "	8¼	" 8½	"

METALS.—A moderate business has been reported both in *Copper* and *Yellow Metal* this week, both markets having been steady in tone, and prices unchanged. The same may be said of *Iron*.

COAL.—Sales have been reported during the week of *Wallace's Merthyr* July shipment, at Rs. 22¼ and August-September shipment, at Rs. 22 per ton. Seebpore (Bengal) in harbour has been sold at Rs. 11¼ per ton; and Sadictoria (Bengal) also in harbour, at Rs. 12 per ton. We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley	...	...	Nil.
West "	...	...	"
Australian	...	...	"
Powell's	...	...	Rs. 23 per ton.
Cardiff	...	...	" 22½ "
Japan	...	...	" Nil.
Singarini	...	...	" 14½ "
Bengal	...	Rs. 11½	to Rs. 13¼ per ton.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Notwithstanding the small purchases of this staple made during the past week and the large stock of stuff remaining in godown, the market has been steady in tone, on the whole, and prices have been without any movement to speak of. On several days, Exporters have bought nothing at all; and their total purchases for the week hardly exceed 500 bales; while the Mills have only taken some 4,500 bales of Dhollera and Oomrawattee descriptions. Dharwar, and Bengal. This evening the market closed steady and unchanged.

The weather and crop official telegrams to hand on Monday, reported a fall of 20¼ inches of rain in the Broach district, when the fields were flooded, and a break in the weather needed, damage to the crop being expected. At Bhownuggur, in the Dhollera circle, nearly 11 inches of rain had been registered since the date of last advices, and fine weather was needed; and at Dhollera itself sufficient rain had fallen for the present. In the Oomrawattee circle the weather was seasonable at Oomrawattee itself, and at Barsee, and the plants were flourishing there and at Khangaum; also at Julgaum, in the same circle, where, however, a spell of fine weather was needed. In the Bengal circle the weather in most of the districts was bright, and more rain, of which there was no sign, was needed by the Cotton plants.

This morning's messages state that 35 per cent. damage had been done to the Cotton crop in the Broach district by the excessive rain, and a break in the weather was much needed, as it also was at Bhownuggur, in the Dholiera circle, while at Dhollera itself, Cotton-sowing had a not commenced owing to too much rain. In most of the districts of the Oomrawattee circle the plants were flourishing, the crop in the Oomrawattee district itself being called excellent, and estimated to be a full one, though at Khangaum, where 6½ inches of rain had fallen since Monday, fine weather was needed for the crop. In the Bengal circle generally more rain was required; though in the Beawar district the plants were flourishing.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission, viz.:—

Cotton—	Per candy.		Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs.	168	3d.
Do. Fully Good	"	156	2 13-16d.
Do. Good	"	150	2 23-32d.
Belatee, Fine	"	176	3 1 3d.
Do. Fully Good	"	168	3d.
Khandesh, Fully Good	"	168	3d.
Oomra, Fully Good	"	178	3 5-32d.
Dholiera, Fine	"	191	3 13-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	182	3 7-32d.
Do. Good	"	172	3 1-16d.
S G Dharwar, Good	"	193	3 13-32d.
Western, Fine	"	173	3 1-16d.
Broach, Fine	"	207	3 5-8d.
Do. Good	"	200	3¼d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1896. Bales.	1895. Bales.	1894. Bales.
For the week	8,123	11,311	9,484
From 1st Jan. to 29th July	1,591,364	1,357,917	1,488,927
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	627	5,060	4,068
From 1st Jan. to 29th July	618,210	480,158	745,887
Clearances to Calcutta, China, Japan, &c.			
For the week	802	.....	1,756
From 1st Jan. to 29th July	277,315	107,909	126,864

WHEAT.—There has again been a moderate enquiry from shippers for this staple, and the tone of the market has been steady throughout, prices having shown no change, leaving our quotations as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	4	9	6	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	4	8	6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	4	11	0	"
Red Delhi	4	7	0	"
Hard Yellow	4	5	0	"
Red Ahmedabad	4	6	6	"
Hard Red	3	13	6	"

SEEDS.—There has been a decline of one to two annas per cent. in *Linseed* this week; but in other kinds there has been no movement to speak of. The feeling has generally been steady, with a moderate export business passing, the following being this evening's closing quotations:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-8-0 to 6-10-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 7-5-0 to 7-6-0	"
Do. Cawnpore	" 7-0-0 to 7-1-0	"
Do. Red do.	" 6-4-0 to 6-6-0	"
Gingelly, white	" 42-0-0 to 43-0-0	per candy.
Do. mixed	" 39-8-0 to 40-8-0	"

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the week	27,097	32,198	22,211
Do. from 1st Jan. to 29th July	2,875,310	3,892,742	2,582,608
Linseed for the week	9,725	5,508	18,848
Do. from 1st Jan. to 29th July	3,102,098	2,524,429	4,997,330
Rapeseed for the week	12,413	10,087	49,134
Do. from 1st Jan. to 29th July	784,069	1,890,251	3,039,375
Gingellyseed for the week	585	1,093	1,590
Do. from 1st Jan. to 29th July	819,480	730,387	745,839

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent, are as follows:—

	1896. Cwts.	1895. Cwts.	1894. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	.....	34,536	6,000
Do. from 1st Jan. to 29th July	1,239,100	2,011,080	1,406,314
Linseed for the week	66,072	63,555	107,730
Do. from 1st Jan. to 29th July	2,652,313	2,058,831	4,571,113
Rapeseed for the week	17,005	52,851	77,330
Do. from 1st Jan. to 29th July	752,740	1,609,604	2,545,781
Gingellyseed for the week	.....	738	3,999
Do. from 1st Jan. to 29th July	1,052,341	1,025,748	889,937

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 30.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect, Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Communication between Bissao and Bolamo, interrupted.
Both Shanghai Japan Cables interrupted.
Moulmein route to Siam, right.
Turkish rute, right.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 30th July, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	29	6	18 p.m.	18	2
Teheran	30	2	37 p.m.	...	33
Suez	30	3	0 p.m.	..	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 30th July, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	19	—	1
" Karachi	1	21	—	1
" Madras	6	27	—	14

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEGG—July 25, at 239, Lower Circular Road, Chowringhee the wife of H C Begg, of a son.
DARLING—July 26, at 2-1, Harrington Street, Calcutta, the wife of J F Darling, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

GREAVES—June 18, at Sibi, Beluchistan, Mr Ellis Greaves, Loco Foreman N-W Railway.
HAMILTON—July 20, at Rawalpindi, of abscess of the liver, James John Hamilton, Honorary Assistant Engineer, North-Western Railway, aged 55.
ORR—July 24, at Darjeeling, Charles Alexander, the dearly loved little son of C R and A M Orr, aged 15 months and 13 days.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1896.

THE review of the trade of British India for the year ending March 31st last will in all probability be issued by Mr. O'Conor within the next fortnight. Meanwhile, the total figures are now available, as the complete returns of exports and imports by sea issued in May last have been followed by the concluding monthly volume of accounts relating to trade by land for 1895-96. The total value of commercial transactions across the frontiers of the Empire was close on nine crores and eighteen lakhs of rupees, being ahead of the previous year's return by something like thirty-four thousand rupees. This advance is so inconsiderable in view of the total amount spoken of, that the trade may be said to have remained practically stationary. When, however, the comparison is extended over a longer period it will be seen that the last two years have shown a substantial increase. In 1891-92 the trade amounted to eight crores and thirty-one lakhs; next year it declined to seven crores and forty nine lakhs, and in 1893-94 it was eight crores and five lakhs. The value of the goods we send across the frontiers continues to exceed the value of our purchases. The latter last year were worth four crores and twenty-two lakhs, while our sales were but four lakhs short of reaching a total value of five crores. It must be confessed that the figures considered as a whole are somewhat disappointing. The frontiers of India, commencing from the Arabian Sea, extend right down to the Salween River, and cover an area of nearly six thousand miles. For the defence of this vast line of land border crores of rupees are annually spent, and immense tracts of territory, although nominally beyond the dominions of the Queen-Empress, are under our sphere of influence. And yet the value of the trade exchanged along this enormous frontier line does not reach five crores of rupees on each side. This amount may be on the whole in excess of the returns in years gone by when settled and civilised rule no more existed on the inside of what are now our frontiers than on the outside. But this is not a universal rule, for there are some trans-frontier countries where trade has dwindled from year to year. This is especially the case in regard to the commerce between Upper Burma and Western China, which at one time was very considerable, but had dwindled down when Upper Burma was annexed. A few years ago a convention was entered into with China as to the facilities for the interchange of commodities, and it was believed that this would have a beneficial effect on the annual returns. This view was supported in 1894-95 by an advance in the trade from Rs. 30,80,000 to Rs. 50,66,000, but the figures for last year show that the commercial transactions have declined in value to twenty-eight and a-half lakhs. Where are the capitalists who, with these facts before them, will care to lightly embark on the work of railway construction in Western China which was suggested to all whom it might concern by Lord Salisbury? In any case Mr. Holt Hallet and his friends are likely to wait to see the effects on trade of the Railway from Mandalay to the Chinese border, now being constructed by the Government of India, before embarking on the project of a Chinese Railway, which the Premier plainly told them Government could not undertake.

But although commercial progress across our borders may seem very slow, and although the civilizing effects of extensions of our sphere of influence are not very apparent from the trade returns, there is no ground for despondency. Looked at as a whole, the returns go to show that, while the trade is much less than might be supposed considering the vast extent of our frontier, the instances of retrogression are few, and generally speaking progress is being gradually made. For instance, there is a turn of the tide in regard to Kabul, where, owing to the highly protective policy adopted by his Highness Abdur Rahman, there has for many years been a progressive decline. Our transactions with the Afghan capital came down from 59¼ lakhs in 1893-94 to 43¾ in 1894-95, but last year they went up to forty-nine lakhs. It should, however, be borne in mind that the very low returns of the year before last were partly due to the diversion of carriage from the work of trade caused by the Waziristan War and to a less extent the Chitral Campaign. There is in fact very little indication that the Ameer has changed his policy of turning every article of export into a State monopoly, and of restricting imports by heavy duties. The advance therefore may be regarded as accidental, and to say the least is much less satisfactory than that which is reported in respect to Kashmir. Commerce with the latter country was at one time subject to great fluctuations owing mainly to maladministration and the difficulty of communications. But the country is now distinctly moving forward, and the beautiful vale of which Moore sang in Lallah Rooke is being resorted to in increasing numbers every year by European visitors for the season. The increase in the returns from a crore of rupees in 1893-94 and from 133 lakhs in 1894-95 to 137 lakhs during the last official year can under these circumstances be classified as a regular and systematic expansion rather than a temporary one.

More than one-third of the total trans-frontier trade is carried on with Nepal, its value last year being three crores nineteen and a-half lakhs. The trade is local in character and is largely dependent on the season crops: hence the marked fluctuations by which it is characterised. Large as the trade is compared with that of other countries across our borders, it might be very greatly extended if the Nepal Durbar really had the development of the country at heart. "The roads when they touch the British border," remarked Mr. O'Conor in his last review, "degenerate into a track; there is no sign that railways will advance nearer the frontier than the point they have now reached, or that they will be constructed in Nepal by the Durbar; the country is a sealed book to Europeans, who are not allowed to reside or travel in the country; and the authorities of the State impose great restrictions on the trade." Of course, under these circumstances, any great development of commercial intercourse with Nepal cannot be looked for. But it is to be hoped that the Durbar will soon be sufficiently enlightened to admit of more reasonable conditions. Business with Thibet, although it is contributed to by no less than three Lieutenant-Governorships, continues small, only amounting to a little over twenty lakhs of rupees. Transactions with Bajour declined from forty-six to thirty-five lakhs, which is not surprising considering that for a part of the year business was disturbed by the occupation of the valley by the Chitral Relief Force. Owing to the falling off in transactions with China already alluded to, the transfrontier trade of Burma, instead of showing the expansion observable for years past, was less than in the previous year by nineteen lakhs—the total being two crores and eleven lakhs of rupees.

AN amount of originality characterises the Administration Report of the Palanpur State, which Mr. Dullabhji D. Ved, the Chief Minister, has just sent in. As a writer of established reputation and long experience observes, "the process of infusing vitality into the Native States and quickening the abolition of time-honoured abuses seems needlessly slow to impatient reformers." And Mr. Dullabhji finds a full measure of consolation in this, for he declares that here at any rate is a weighty authority to hasten slowly. Palanpur is not hastening slowly, however; it is making very steady progress, and such steps as it does make are well-thought-out beforehand, and none of them need be retraced. Land reforms have been carried out; the system of Vighoti has been adopted; revenue survey has been pursued, waste land has been reclaimed and irrigated; medical and educational progress is recorded; public works have not been lost sight of, and, says Mr. Dullabhji, in a comprehensive sentence, concluding his enumeration of the events of the year's administration, "the sublime calls of duty have been obeyed to the best of our limited ability and capacity." An occurrence worthy of general note is the abolition by the State of the use of the old Sicca rupee. In commemoration on the birthday of Her Imperial Majesty, which Palanpur celebrated on May 20, the British Indian rupee was introduced. This question had for some time been engaging the earnest attention of this State. At last, says the Chief Minister at this juncture, "when monetary currency affairs have assumed a very complicated phase, the adoption of this much-desired measure, with the advice and assistance of Colonel Jackson, Political Superintendent, has been considered expedient and prudent." The step was not taken without mature consideration, and it is reasonably expected that the change will prove beneficial. The change, it is said, has necessarily entailed upon the State and its subjects a temporary pecuniary sacrifice, it being roughly calculated that about 20 lakhs of Sicca rupees will have in all to be replaced by the "Kuldar" rupees. This approximate amount does not include people's debts, which will have to be converted into Kuldar rupees. In the neighbouring Gaekwari States, it appears, attempts are being made to introduce the Babasai rupee on account of the continued depreciation of the Sicca, and Palanpur thinks it might have been to her immediate advantage to have done likewise. But the State decided to risk temporary complications and mark its loyalty and devotion to the British raj—a fact which the Chief Minister does not wish should be lost sight of, as it will increase the circulation of the British Indian coin "to the extent of about twenty lakhs of rupees or probably more." We are glad to see that the marble quarries of the Palanpur jungles are to be re-worked, and hope that as much as possible will be made of them. A new contractor has been found, and he has already made a start near the Divaina hills, instead of those of Ghangdoo, a point from which the stone may be the more readily exported.

ON several occasions the causes of fires that have broken out in cotton mills in Bombay, and up-country, have never been properly ascertained, and have been left to mere conjecture. Fortunately, our local Brigade is so thoroughly well organised and equipped, and the mills are so well provided with automatic sprinklers and other appliances, that the fires are generally extinguished before serious damage is done. But at the same time it is well to reduce to the utmost possible limit the risks of fire, and it is for this reason that we call attention to the question now being debated in America, where a large mill has recently been burned downed, as to the extent to which steam-pipes are responsible for the fires that occur. Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, U.S.A., states that he has made an experiment that convinces him that the heat of steam is quite sufficient to put carbon into a flame under certain conditions. In testing certain heat-retarding substances, he prepared some slabs of wood pulp 1½ inch thick, and very porous, such as are used on refrigerators. He used this material to cover a small oven heated by a lamp; the inner oven was one inch distant from the outer case, and he heated it to 400 degrees. It contained a piece of the wood pulp isolated from metallic contact with the oven, and this was left one hour exposed to a temperature of 400 degrees; at the end of that time it was of a dense black colour instead of pure white, as at the commencement, having been converted into a very porous charcoal. He then opened the door, and exposed the slab to a copious current of fresh air, and in less than a minute it took fire and burned to ashes, and he repeated the experiment with the same result. While 400 degrees corresponds with steam of 238lbs. pressure, it is stated that the carbonising of wood is equally effected by steam of only 212 degrees. But Mr. Atkinson's single experiment can scarcely be looked upon as conclusive. The same result secured by an actually steam-heated oven would be a more convincing test. At the same time it can hardly be doubted but that finely cellular carbon will oxidise sufficiently rapidly to spontaneously ignite just as will finely divided lead or iron when dropped through the air. The subject is one of great interest to our local mill-owners, who should not rest satisfied until they have obtained expert opinion upon it.

A RAILWAY VOLUNTEER CORPS is to some extent an anomaly, for the so-called volunteers are often very reluctant to bear arms or attend the drills prescribed. It is, however, to a Railwayman's interest to join the Corps, though many join for no other reason than the application of official pressure. The First Battalion of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, a model of what a body of citizen soldiers should be, doubtless contains many such "Volunteers," but the bulk of its men are volunteers in every sense of the word, taking an interest in their drills and a pride in their efficiency. The corps continues to increase in strength, the muster-roll now standing at 580, an increase during the past twelve months. And of this total only eighteen were returned as non-efficients. The percentage, 3·10, is remarkably small, and we doubt if many Volunteer corps can boast so small a proportion. But even this insignificant number is smaller than appears on paper, for of the eighteen eleven were cadets, and only seven adults had failed to pass muster at the end of the season in March last. Every officer is now in possession of a proficiency certificate, and each one takes that interest in military affairs which alone can qualify him for his post. The battalion numbers twice as many as it did ten years ago, and a hundred and fifty stronger than it was three years ago, and the proportion of efficients has grown with the strength of the battalion. There are many employes of the Railway Company who have still failed to shoulder a rifle, and Lieutenant-Colonel Luard, in his report just issued, draws attention to the fact. He tells them that it is a question of "vital" import to the future success of the corps that "all employes who are not medically unfitted to do so should support it, as is the case on some other railways." The element of mild pressure enters here; but we suppose that on the some other railways, of which Colonel Luard speaks, stronger pressure is applied, or the result would not be so good. Though not so numerically strong as it might be, the 1st Battalion of the B. B. and C. I. Rifle Volunteers is as efficient as any, and we would say let the volunteering be as purely voluntary as is possible, or the Corps, while gaining in numerical strength, may lose in efficiency.

THE constant rain of the last fortnight and the flooding in consequence have produced the effects that might be expected. The health of the city has been unfavourable during the week, and there has been a great prevalence of diarrhœa, choleraic in character. Although in a number of districts the mortality is high, we observe that in a certain number the health of the people has been very favourable, notwithstanding the trying conditions of the weather. The Fort South has a small population, and there were no deaths in it. The death-rate was heavy during the week, but in some districts, for instance, Chowpatty, Mahaluxmi, Fort Northern, 1st Nagpada, Esplanade, etc., the death-rate has been very low, being 9·03 in Chowpatty and 12·22 in Mahaluxmi, and only 14·24 in the Fort North.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, with the Bombay mails of the 24th July, arrived at Aden, at 1 a.m., yesterday.

ON Wednesday evening, his

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

LONDON, JULY 30.

Lord Wolseley in his evidence, yesterday, before the Royal Commission on Indian Civil and Military Expenditure, said that he did not think the reorganisation of the Indian Army was far beyond what experience had shown was necessary.

The present system of recruiting for India was, he said, infinitely superior to the old system of recruiting for the Indian Army, and indirectly strengthened the Home force, but the British Army really was a great reserve for the Army in India. His Lordship thought that India ought to pay everything connected with the maintenance of the Army there, for everything worth having to India had been derived from British rule.

Mr. Caine, in reference to the above remarks, said that surely the Indian Army was quite as much a reserve force for our own emergencies as the British Army.

Lord Wolseley, in reply, said he should not like to put Indian troops in the front of European soldiers, and should not like to fight France or Germany or any other army with Indian troops.

He scouted the idea that Eurasian Regiments could take the place of British.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, alluding to Lord Wolseley's statement, that England had made India, said that India had made England the richest and greatest country in the world. He added that England had done the greatest possible material injury to India.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

LONDON, JULY 30.

The Commons have passed the Irish Land Bill.

DR. JAMESON AND HIS COLLEAGUES.

In conformity with instructions received from Sir Matthew White Ridley, the Home Secretary, Dr. Jameson and his colleagues will be treated as first-class misdemeanants while in jail.

DEATH OF AN OFFICER AT WADY HALFA.

Lieutenant Polwhele has died from enteric fever at Wady Halfa.

DR. BAHADHURJI AND THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

At the meeting of the British Medical Association, on Tuesday, the proposal of Dr. Bahadhurji for the separation of the Civil from the Military Medical Service was referred to the Indian branches for their report thereon.

Dr. Bahadhurji will be examined before the Welby Commission to-day.

CRICKET NEWS.

The Australians have beaten Surrey by eleven wickets.

Middlesex has beaten Sussex by nine wickets.

Leicester has beaten Hampshire by twenty-one runs.

The match between Lancashire and Somerset was drawn.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JULY 30.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oceana, with the outward mails of the 24th instant, left here at 10-30 a.m., to-day.

THE SUAKIN EXPEDITION.

A PRINCELY OFFER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

VIZIANAGRAM JULY 30.

Bearing in mind the colonial offer from Australia volunteering men as well as money to her Majesty's Government, and as an earnest proof of his deprecation of any agitation against the decision arrived at by the Government concerning all offensive and defensive measures of the United Empires of England and India, his Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram has offered as his humble quota a lakh of rupees towards the expenses of the Suakin expedition.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SIMLA, JULY 30.

The business of the Legislative Council was carried through, this morning, exactly as arranged in the programme.

CAMPS-OF-EXERCISE.

Three camps-of-exercise on a moderate scale, excluding Jhansi, will be arranged during the ensuing tour of the Commander-in-Chief. The camp at Jhansi will be attended by the chief General Commanding, the Inspector-General of Cavalry and Artillery, the Adjutant-General, the Quarter-master-General, and other principal officers at the Army Head-quarters.

THE MINING RESOLUTION.

Mr. Grundy remains in Simla on mining work during a greater part of August. The mining resolution will probably be published as drafted by him on the recommendations of the Mining Committee, as revised by the Government of India, early in September.

RANGOON PETROLEUM DEPOT.

RANGOON, JULY 30.

In 1891 the Port Commissioners decided to construct a kerosine oil depot at a safe position on the Pegu River, costing Rs. 3,18,018. Nothing, however, has been done in the matter. The old depot at Monkey Point, which is considered neither safe nor suitable, being used, the Chief Commissioner asked for explanations, and a resolution on the subject now is issued. The scheme is held in abeyance partly from want of funds and partly from the falling off in imports of petroleum. The Chief Commissioner now suggests some improvements and safeguards in the present depot, and is willing, if these be made, to sanction the continuance of its use. The correspondence shows that the imports of petroleum to Rangoon fell from 3,814,134 gallons in 1891 to 1,697,978 gallons in 1895. Until the trade revives, it seems waste of money to build a new depot.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 29.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall, from Karachi, arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, JULY 29.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Massilia, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 29.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady, Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 1-32

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	113 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	120½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64 13-16
Bar Silver	21 7-16

HEAVY FLOODS IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, JULY 30.

Owing to the interruption in the telegraph line between Poona and Bombay, yesterday, the following telegram was delayed :—

Since Tuesday night it has been raining very hard in Poona, and the river has been very much swollen. Passenger trains for Bombay, which left at eleven and two o'clock, came back from the river side. A passenger who came in this train says that he could not see any rails or road, but a sheet of water rushing in places with great noise. The trains proceeded with the greatest caution everywhere. The Railway officials appear to be doing their utmost to prevent any disaster. The Mutta Mulla River has been greatly flooded. The nalas in the city are also flooded, and looked like a lake from Lakdipool. The Bhangi, and Jakati bridges are also flooded, and crowds of men, women, and children assembled at all hours of the day on the Wellesley Bridge. A great many walls and houses along the route in the city have fallen, and some schools were closed.

The Railway officials have issued a notice this evening owing to the breach on the Bombay side between Neral and Budlapur, which interrupted the trains leaving for Bombay from Poona, one at 6-30 and 9 p.m., and another at 3 and 7-45 a.m.

In the evening the water had risen very much. Several houses near Kirkee side are in a flooded condition. The Boat Club House is actually in water, which has found its way in the drawing-room. The Holkar's Bridge is flooded. The temples near Sungum and the fields round about have been converted into a miniature lake. The water has come upon several roads. Up to date nearly 30 inches of rain has been gauged. The average rainfall in Poona is 30, so that within two months so much rain has already fallen.

LATER.

The effects of the heavy rain in Poona have been most disastrous at the east of Kirkee. The river suddenly rose very rapidly at two o'clock this morning. Major O'Sullivan and his officers, and sergeants, and the Royal Engineers, all turned out in the belief that the Native Lines would be flooded, but were happily stopped. The Engineers then went to the workshops for finding instruments and implements for floating in their rooms. All the woodwork of the Holkar'sBridge has been washed, and portions of the road to and at the bund. The river rose higher than ever before, the water coming into the gardens and out-buildings ; and portions of the main-building of the Royal Connaught Boat Club have collapsed. The water is rushing freely through the rooms, and floating the furniture about. Traffic has been stopped. All bungalows surrounding the riverside and overspreading the adjacent lands are in water. The Sungum Lodge, where the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan was putting up, had to be vacated. The condition of the poor in the city is pitiable, as many parts of the city are flooded. A cordon of police at Lakdipool have stopped traffic, as the effect on the railway has been disastrous throughout.

It is reported to-day that no trains are running between Igatpuri and Kalyan. The south bank of the Bhima Bridge is gradually subsiding. Beyond Dhond it is unsafe for trains to pass. Instructions were issued in the evening that all trains to Bombay via Dhond are cancelled.

The usual mixed train for Raichur left for Dhond, taking the overland mails, with the first and second-class passengers, who are going to England. Therefore, the mail will leave Bombay four hours late.

SERIOUS FLOODS AT SURAT.

SURAT, JULY 30.

Just as we were rejoicing at the signs of the subsidence of the floods, we have been again alarmed by reports of anticipated heavy floods. Communication with villages on the other side of the Tapti is again interrupted, and we have had continuous and heavy showers. The sluice at Mukai Bridge is closed, so the rain water is not allowed to pass into the river, and the consequence is that the low-lying streets are knee-deep in water. Although we had a little break in the morning the weather is most threatening. The effects of the storm are severely felt in the villages and also in the city itself. The cattle will have to starve as in many places fodder is destroyed. The crops have been ruined and labourers, being unable to get any work, have to starve. Poor labourers live from hand to mouth in all the twelve months of the year. They generally get advances from cultivators, and they repay the loan by labour on their farms in the monsoon ; receiving half the wages and contributing the other half towards the repayment of the loan. In this heavy rain they have to confine themselves to their homes, and as they do not store provisions they have actually to starve. Reports from almost all the villages are far from satisfactory. The anticipations that heavy floods will visit Surat are realised. It will produce untold distress and ruin, and will in all probability be attended by serious loses of life and property. The whole Rander Road is wasted away, and the Hope Bridge, which is the means of communication to villages on the other side of the Tapti, is in danger. The floods have covered several miles of land, and rendered roads impassable ; in fact, there has been an actual sea of water. One may turn his eyes wherever he likes, and he will see nothing but water. The Tapti has risen very high. Large pieces of timber, woods, trees, and occasionally dead cattle are seen floating on the surface of the water. The Rander Road, which is about a mile in length, is washed away by about half-a-mile, and a police *chowki* has tumbled down and been carried away. A native boatman was rescued from drowning. Up till now no casualties have been reported, which is quite wonderful, considering the severity of the storm. The authorities are guarding against dangers. They are wideawake, but their vigilance or activity will not prevent a flood, and hence great anxiety prevails among the people. The distress among the poor people is great.

FLOODS AT BROACH.

BROACH, JULY 30.

The incessant rain has mitigated all the chances of the subsidence of the floods in the Nerbudda, at least for a day or two, but even if the flood does not subside at once, people will think themselves fortunate if it does not rise still more. There has been again a serious breach between here and Chamargaum, and it will take some time to repair. The communication is stopped on this side also owing to the breach. People have lost their patience. The rain has turned everybody mad ; unless the rain stops the evil will go on increasing. It does not permit of even the reparation of damages on the line which are extensive. The severe rain has fallen, not only in Broach, but all through Guzerat.

FLOODS AT KARAD.

KARAD, JULY 30.

Heavy rain is falling throughout the district. Both the rivers Krishna and Coyna are extensively flooded. People are in great anxiety, as a slight increase in the flood will wash away both the Mangalwar and Somwar Peths. The post was detained yesterday. Great damage has been done to the maize crop ; groundnuts are, however, unhurt.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—JULY 29.

10 p.m.	73·3

THURSDAY, JULY 30.

6 a.m.	78·4
10 a.m.	80·2
2 p.m.	78·0
6 p.m.	76·4

For some time Mr. Clarence Holt was in partnership with Mr. William Hoskins as lessees and managers of the Melbourne Theatre Royal. The latter had been a member of Samuel Phelps, famous Shakespearean company at Sadler's Wells, and to him, Sir Henry Irving was indebted for early tuition in matters of the stage. Sir Henry acknowledged his obligation and expressed his gratitude by subscribing £100 to the Hoskins' Memorial Fund in Melbourne. Hoskins was the greatest Shakespearean actor and scholar of his time in Australia. The Holts still retain their connexion with the Colonial stage. Bland, the son of Clarence, has been one of the best known and most popular actor-managers in Australia during the past fifteen years.

THE CONTINUED ROUGH WEATHER.

ENTIRE DISLOCATION OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

THE TANSA MAIN UNDERMINED.

The continuous heavy rain in different parts of the Presidency has again resulted in the entire suspension of through railway traffic both on the B. B. & C. I. Railway and the G. I. P. Railway. The intercourse with Bombay is entirely intercepted, to the great loss of merchants and traders, and inconvenience to the public at large. All three routes to Bombay are considered unsafe for the continuance of the traffic, and as a result provisions of all perishable kinds have rapidly gone up in price. On the B. B. and C. I. Railway the line between Saphalla and Virar is washed away, and the water on the line is several feet deep. The rivers and brooks have overflowed, and as if this was not sufficiently bad, the rain continues to pour down and puts an effectual stop to the work of repairation. Between Broach and Chamargaum the line is again washed away. The flood in the Nermuda has again risen, and everything has come to a stand still. On the G. I. P. Railway the water on the line between Karjat and Kallyan is three or four feet deep, and between Budlapur and Wangni water has risen to the same height, and even transhipment of passengers and mails is found impossible. Beyond Thana many hundred acres of land are submerged in water. Between Budlapur and Wangni there are more than four breaches, which will take sometime to repair. The Bhima Railway bridge has been pronounced unsafe. His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, who came down to Bombay for a change, on Tuesday, was to have left for Kirkee yesterday morning, but owing to the suspension of through traffic, his Excellency was unable to do so, and is still putting up at the Secretariat.

On the North-East line between Kallyan and Titwala the line was flooded to the extent of four or five feet on Wednesday night, and about one hundred feet of the bank on both lines at mileage 36 had been washed away. This brought about a suspension of the traffic ; but, thanks to the activity of the railway authorities, the damage has been repaired, and trains are again allowed to run. The trains will now arrive by the Dhond-Manmar line. At a quarter to 9 o'clock, last night, the Jubbulpore mail arrived right through in Bombay with letters, parcels, passengers and their luggage. The Raichur mail also came to Bombay, at 10 p.m., via Dhond-Manmar line. The Jubbulpore mail was started from the Victoria Terminus at the usual hour last night, but the Raichur mail was cancelled.

Mr. E. W. Keiley, the Acting General Traffic Manager of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, wrote us last evening as follows :—"I beg to advise you that the line between mileages 34¼ and 35¼ on the North-East line, between Kallyan and Titwala, was flooded to the extent of four to five feet, and about one hundred feet of the bank on both lines at mileage 36¼ has been washed away last night, and the running of trains had to be stopped. The down mail and Jubbulpore mixed trains, which ran as far as Kallyan and Thana, respectively, were in consequense worked back to Bombay. The line was so far repaired, that we were able to start the down mail of last night as a special train at 15-15 o'clock, this afternoon, and the up-trains that were stopped on the other side of the breach are working forward, and may be expected in due course to-day.

The B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities transhipped the mails between Saphala and Virar, by means of boats, and a train conveying passengers, luggage, parcels, letters, &c., arrived in Bombay, last night, at half-past 9 o'clock.

STOPPAGE OF THE TANSA WATER-SUPPLY.

In consequence of the very rough weather, the Tansa main pipe has been undermined, and has collapsed. The supply from Tansa has therefore been temporarily cut off, but it is hoped it will be renewed before serious inconvenience is caused to the public.

THE ROUGH WEATHER AT SEA.

A VESSEL PUT BACK.

The s. s. Vortigern, 1,982 tons, under the command of Captain A. Ernskine, which left here on Tuesday last, for Calcutta, in ballast, put back yesterday forenoon, from sea, on account of her machinery having broken from the stress of weather. As soon as the vessel left the harbour, she experienced bad weather, and being in ballast commenced rolling very heavily. When about thirty miles had been traversed, the machinery was disabled, and the ship could not proceed further, nor could the damage be repaired owing to the strong gales, heavy squalls, and very high sea. Captain Ernskine, therefore, deemed it advisable to return to Bombay for repairs. The boat turned her course towards Bombay under sail, and arrived in harbour at about 11 o'clock yesterday and anchored off the Dock channel. She will enter the dock for repairs, which will probably take three or four days, and then will resume her voyage.

The Port Officer of Bombay received the following telegram from the Meteorological Reporter, Simla, yesterday :—"Storm signal. Moderate cyclonic storm is passing westward through Central India and is giving strong and increasing winds on Bombay coast. It is probably desirable to hoist cautionary signal. If you agree, please hoist." The cautionary signal was put up on the Town Castle flagstaff, on receipt of the above telegram.

The Florio Rubattino S. N. Co's s. s. Letimbro, Captain G. Bolsit, which arrived in harbour, on Wednesday night, from Hongkonz, experienced from Penang to Bombay very strong monsoon and high sea, first part moderate. The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s. s. Alphee, Captain F. Etienne, arrived on Wednesday from Bushire and met with fresh monsoon.

HEAVY DAMAGE IN THE TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF GUJERAT.

Very extensive damage has been caused by the extraordinarily heavy fall of rain during the last week in the towns and villages of Gujerat, the accounts of which are painfully graphic in their details.

BROACH.

In Broach, a correspondent states, the rains having held off till a late date, and having caused much anxiety, commenced to pour down in torrents, on Friday evening last, and have caused much damage to life and property. At 4 o'clock, the next morning, the force of the wind and rain greatly increased, and continued so for three or four hours. Kutpore Bazaar, which is the chief place of business, soon became inundated, owing to its low level, and the shopkeepers had to go out to their shops to save their goods and property under extraordinarily difficult circumstances. The streets became small lakes, and communication was rendered almost impracticable. So heavy was the fall of rain that, according to the rain-gauge at the Civil Hospital, twenty-five inches and twenty-two cents fell from Friday evening to Saturday evening. The people became alarmed, and did their best to save their property, but the damage done was, nevertheless, very great. In the city, in the streets, and in the houses—there was water everywhere. To add to the general consternation, the waters in the Nerbudda River began to rise, and large timbers were seen being drifted along. The market-place was also overtaken by the waters on Saturday morning. Mr Bomonshab Bejonjee Kapadia's shop, which is near the market-place, was inundated ; and there was three feet of water in it. Thus the water entered most of the other shops, and caused considerable damage. On Saturday morning the water in the market-place began to subside, but all traffic was suspended. A large tank, used by the Hindus, and known as the "Rattan Talao," burst its banks, and the water overspread the entire neighbourhood. Throughout the city several weak houses tumbled down, inflicting heavy loss upon the owners and the occupants. Chhipwad and the Ghandy Bazaar were the most to suffer in the general calamity. This was the third calamity of a similar nature which had overtaken Broach. In 1891, the rainfall from 28th to 29th July was 23 inches, and in addition to damage to property, which exceeded a lakh of rupees, several houses were levelled to the ground. In 1892, the rainfall from 21st to 22nd June was 19 inches, and the loss inflicted upon the citizens was considerable. In 1894, the total rainfall was 65 inches, but as it fell at intervals, the loss was not much to deplore. Another correspondent states that, although the authorities have not estimated the amount of the damage this year, the local merchants assess it at over half-a-lakh of rupees. This is exclusive of the number of houses damaged or fallen down, which is estimated at about two hundred. The ruins and debris of fallen houses are to be observed everywhere, and the Municipality will have to incur a heavy expenditue in clearing the ruins. On Monday morning, the Collector, accompanied by his wife, and Mr. Chunilal Venilal, C.I.E., went through the principal parts of the city, and viewed the havoc which the rains had caused, and gave assurance to the suffering inhabitants that the authorities would do what could be done under the circumstances. The floods in the Nerbudda began to abate on Monday morning. They had not done much damage this year, but a large quantity of timber has been drifted away by the flood. The crops had been ruined, which will add to the general loss. Heavy clouds hung over the city on Monday morning, and it was feared lest another downpour should inflict further damage upon the unfortunate city.

NAOSAR.

A correspondent, writing from Naosari on the 25th instant, states that the rains which began to fall on Friday evening continued for about 24 hours ; and more was expected to fall still. It must have fallen considerably in the neighbouring villages, as was evidenced by the heavy floods in the Poorna River. The river began to swell, and at last assumed the appearance of a vast sea. To the north the waters extended to Veraval, and came up as far as Mr. Tata's School. Owing to the heavy flood, Taudi Village was rendered inaccessible, the water having risen 19 feet. To the east, the streets of Kacchiawadi Village were filled with water, and boats had to be used for locomotion. The inmates of the houses were warned by the authorities to fly for shelter to other places, but they refused to leave their habitations, saying that if the floods rose higher, they would take shelter on the upper stories of their houses. The residents of Langdawadda were in great anxiety lest the waters of the flood should reach their houses. Writing on Sunday last, the same correspondent stated that the flood this year was as heavy as the memorable one of 1883. On Saturday night, the water of the flood entered the streets of the city, and then entered some of the houses also. The male members kept vigils during the night to watch the progress of the flood. The road to Veraval, towards the Towers of Silence, became impossible. In Khurshedwady, the water rose two feet high inside the bungalows. The bungalow occupied by the Desais was levelled to the ground. Greater mischief was done in the Dhedwadda, near the Kiarree Fallia. Water filled the houses thereof, and the roofs of some of them fell in. The residents, about 75 in number, men, women, and children, were removed in boats and given shelter in the premises of Mr. Burjorjee Garda now under construction. They had been deprived of all their goods, and wept as they saw them floating down the flood. They grieved for the cattle they had left behind. The waters overspread Bhesdutkhad and extended as far as Horwad, submerging the entire road to the Towers of Silence of the Mallesar Faddia Parsees, as far as Veraval. Boats had to be used in the locality for locomotion. The road to Kalliawady was covered whith three feet of water. In Kacchiawaddy, the waters having entered the houses, the residents hung up their boxes, containing their valuable property and goods, to the beams of the houses, and obstinately clung to the upper portions of their houses, heedless of the warnings of the police authorities to fly for protection to higher levels. Several Doobras were induced to leave their residences after much entreaty, while others were obstinate enough to refuse assistance, and climbed up trees for protection. Seven boats were used by the police in trying to save the poor people during the whole night. The cattle were mostly saved by means of the boats. A large tree fell down upon a house in which several persons had taken shelter in the upper portions, but, fortunately, no one was killed. Large snakes issued forth from the fallen houses, causing a consternation among the police party, but the boatmen rendered valuable assistance in averting this unlooked for danger. Timber, trees, and cattle were seen being carried away by the flood in the Poorna river. In one instance, the entire roof of a house was observed floating down the flood.

In Taodi Village, much mischief was done by the floods. Water entered some of the houses, including the huts of the Doobras. Of the latter a number were carried away in the flood. A stack of 100 candies of firewood, belonging to one Gopal Bavla, was scattered, and carried away by the waters. A Parsee, named Hormusji Eduljee, 22 years of age, who went to Nowsari to fetch medicine for his father, had a narrow escape from being drowned. Several houses and trees had fallen down. The authorities engaged boats to carry parched gram and rice for the poor people who stayed behind in Kacchiawady. In Mohta Fallia, the body of a child, who had died, could not be conveyed to the Towers of Silence, and had to be kept in the house owing to the floods for two days.

BULSAR.

A Bulsar correspondent, writing on Sunday last, says that the Oronia River has flooded during the last two days ; and communication with the adjacent villages had been stopped. The timber merchants at the bunder were in fear of their goods being carried away by the floods. Heaps of timber had been tied up with thick ropes, but they were in continued danger of drifting away with the flood. Ten inches of rain had fallen in two days. Fortunately, no life had been lost. In consequence of the falling down of a large tree, the walls and gateway of the dharmsalla gave way and tumbled down. Water entered the houses of four persons near the bridge in Chhipwad ; one of which was levelled to the ground.

BARODA.

A Baroda correspondent states that rain continued to fall on Friday and Saturday last, accompanied by high winds. Several trees and houses suffered in consequence. The rainfall on Friday amounted to about 6 inches. In Camp, on Friday, a Mahomedan woman was killed by lightning. Up to Saturday last, the total rainfall was 25 inches and 20 cents against 21 inches and 18 cents in the preceding year. There was a flood in the Vishwamitri river, and the waters had spread all round. It rained all night on Friday, and for the greater part of Saturday. It was difficult, owing to the high wind, to go about in the streets with umbrellas, which were lifted up and carried away. The water in the Vishwamitri river rose on Friday 17 or 18 feet.

SURAT.

From a report submitted by the municipal secretary to the Collector of Surat, it appears that, on Sunday last, a telegram was received from Bhusawul, intimating that there was a flood in the Gyrna river, which was likely to extend to the Taptee. The flood in the latter was chiefly due to the heavy rains of Friday last. Heavy rain fell in the city on Friday and Saturday last, which led to apprehensions of a flood. The timber merchants of Dastipura were accordingly warned on Saturday evening to take measures for the protection of their goods ; and so were the shop-keepers of the Varriavee Bhagal. Twelve khalasees were employed to keep the city sluices open. At midnight, on Saturday, the water rose to 84 feet ; and continued rising till midnight of the following day, when it reached 98 feet. It then lowered, and on Tuesday morning last, it fell to 80 feet. When the flood water rose to 98 feet at midnight on Monday, the rain water in Maka Khady was 89 feet high. In the lower parts of Sagrampura, the water was 10 feet in some places, and two boats were employed there, while in Dhastipura, Saiy dpura, and Variavee Bazaar, three boats were employed, for the convenience of the residents ; they rendered valuable assistance. A gang of 25 labourers was employed to fill up the slip in the land near the Judge's Court with sand-bags. Another gang of 25 men was engaged, under the Municipal Executive Engineer, to repair the breach in the flood works in Dhastipura. A special statement shows that the flood waters in Surat rose as follows in different years :—In 1872 to 93¼ feet ; in 1873 to 92 feet ; in 1876 to 96¾ feet ; in 1882 to 87 feet ; in 1883 to 100¼ feet ; in 1884 to 92¼ feet ; in 1894 to 97½ feet ; and in the present year to 98 feet. No large building in the city had been dislodged this month, although several trees had tumbled down in the roads. Damage had been done to the Maka Pool and Chaddia Kooee sluices. Valuable assistance was rendered on the present occasion by Mr. Burjor Ramzan, Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, Dr. Cowasjee B. Saraff, Sanitary Superintendent, Mr. Hormusjee Jamasjee, Municipal Overseer, Mistree Jugjeevan, and the municipal khalasees.

A correspondent, writing on Monday last, states that the premises of the old fire-temple in Dhastipura is surrounded by a large sheet of water, and the sacred fire was therefore carried to the upper storey on the preceding day. Kattargam, Siganpura, and other places were flooded, and the people were prevented from passing to and fro.

BILLIMORA.

In consequence of the heavy rains in Billimora and the surrounding villages, there was a flood in the river on Sunday last. The wind was high. On Tuesday, however, the flood subsided. The railway line was injured, and letters dispatched from Bombay on the 24th, 25th, and 26th inst. were distributed simultaneously on the 27th. The line between Billimora and Amalsad had been washed away. The rainfall up to date was 38 inches.

THE MEAT SUPPLY OF BOMBAY.

SHOCKING STATE OF THE BANDORA SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.

Nothing could give a better idea of the folly of locating the abattoir for the city of Bombay in the place the slaughter-house occupies than a visit to it in the rainy season, when all its offensive elements are most marked. We have no desire to exaggerate in any way the evils arising from the location of the slaughter-house at the place where it now stands. But one of our representatives who, on Wednesday, visited it declares that a worse or more offensive sight cannot be found in or around Bandora. The Extension Committee appointed by the Government of Lord Reay in 1887 to report on the improvement of Bombay recommended that the slaughter-house should be removed from the station at Bandora to near Matunga, where there is excellent grazing and plenty of land. It is most lamentable that, in spite of this suggestion, no steps have been taken to do away with this grave nuisance at Bandora by locating the slaughter-house elsewhere. The man who voluntarily visits the place at this time of year must have strong nerves. Not only a non-flesh eating Jain, but any visitor would fight shy of waiting even for a few moments in the wretched, dirty, and evil-smelling place. Indeed, the meat eater would have more cause to be disgusted at what he saw than the vegetarian. The spacious piece of ground around the abattoir on which are situated sheds and huts for the shelter of cattle before they are slaughtered is in water, which is very foul, a horrible smell emanating from it. After passing through the pool of stagnant water, our representative reached the dwelling-huts of the butchers and meat-sellers. They could not have been in a worse state. However, use is second nature : in a large open shed a number of Mahomedan butchers were playing at cards, and were as light-hearted and gay as possible. They seemed to be in good health. Being curious to know how they kept up their spirits notwithstanding the great odds against them, the reporter enquired how it was that they looked so robust and free from disease. They replied that their lot was not altogether happy, but as they were accustomed to such things, and as they generally remained elsewhere most of their time they did not feel the ill effects of the damp and dirt in which they had to work. But further enquiry elicited that most of them suffered very frequently from fever or some sort of disease.

The sheds for the stabling of cows and sheep were in a most miserable plight. They were covered with water, mud, and refuse, which had not been wilfully allowed to accummulate, but from causes over which the authorities have no control. The protection allowed to cattle by these sheds is insufficient. The whole of the cattle were exposed to the pitiless rain, and had nowhere to lie down to peacefully spend the few brief hours they were to be permitted to live. It seemed as if the dumb creatures were not entirely oblivious to the disgraceful state of things, and that they under stood that the shortest way to ensure an end to their misery was their being at once led to the butchering-sheds. They shrank from reposing on the filthy ground, and stood on their legs all the while. The consequence of their being kept in such places is, that they contract disease which might at any time be communicated to human beings by unwholesome meat. It is true that the kine and sheep are examined by the Inspector and his assistant to see whether they are fit for slaughter. But they have not special veterinary knowledge, and it is possible that some of the cattle who are suffering from diseases might pass muster. The Assistant Inspector, Mr. Evans, who showed the sheds to our reporter in the absence of Mr. Saunders, informed him that only that morning they had declined to receive one hundred and fifty sheep suffering from disease of various kinds. Very great care is taken to see whether the kine and sheep are free from diseases, but their judgment might in some cases be incorrect. Fortunately, when the meat reaches the market it is subject to inspection. About ten thousand cattle arrive every week, and are kept in sheds in the spacious arena outside the slaughter-house, and here they are most likely to catch some sort of disease. The whole place is quite insanitary, and it is no exaggeration to say that an abattoir so situated is fraught with danger to the public health.

But the question is (1) what is the cause of this lamentable, not to say dangerous, state of affairs ; and (2) where does the remedy lie? The last question may be left to experts and the civic fathers to decide. The reply to the first is apparent, and will strike any visitor to the place. The tract where these sheds are situated is a very low-lying one, and is easily deluged with water. Everyday an enormous quantity of water is used in washing up the slaughter-houses. This water, which of course is rendered foul, is expected to find its way into the Bandora creek. It actually goes to the sea, but when the tide comes in it comes back with the addition of foul vegetable and other dirty accumulations to boot. The smell is horrible at high tide. The mass of dirty water accumulated in the gutters is unable to make its way to the sea when the tide is in. Much of the refuse and decaying offal cannot find its way to the sea, and putrifies and decomposes near the slaughter-house. In consequence horrible smells are disseminated which are a great nuisance to those who live in close proximity of the place. Bandora has become a favourite resort of well-to-do Bombayites, and it is lamentable that such a nuisance should remain at this attractive suburb. That a place which ought to have been converted into a fine garden or reserved for bungalows should be allowed to be the repository of nuisances such as have been described is intolerable. Apart from the diseases that might be communicated through unwholesome meat, the danger to the residents in the vicinity is great. The sooner the Municipal authorities decide on the removal of the slaughter-house to Andheri or to some other convenient place the better, not only for Bandora residents, but also to the meat-eating inhabitants of the city. The butchering sheds themselves are no doubt very clean and well-kept ; but it is the sheds for the cows and sheep that require to be improved. But considering the situation, the surroundings, and the extremely low tract on which they stand, improvement is not possible unless the slaughter-house is removed from Bandora.

According to the *Revue Scientifique*, a French mine-owner in the Transvaal, has some monkeys infected with the *auri sacra fames*. It has happened in this way :—The mine-owner had originally two little monkeys, which were in the habit of accompanying their master in his visit to the mines. They saw the workmen gathering the ore, and soon learnt to imitate them and to distinguish pieces of the precious metal. They thus became of use to their employer, who procured twenty-four others, which, having been initiated into the mysteries of mining by the two first pioneers, soon became so expert as to fill the places of five or six men. The monkeys are extremely honest, says the veracious correspondent of the *Revue*, for they have not yet been perverted by their human fellow-workers, and never try to appropriate nuggets !

THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to give a word of warning to intending travellers by this line between Bombay and the Punjab or N.-W. P. On Sunday (26th) I booked myself and two servants by this line to Bombay from Delhi. I could have proceeded by the Indian Midland and G. I. P. Railway equally easily and for the same fare, and merely chose this line to see a new part of the country. In reply to my query, whether I could book "through," I was told I must change to the broad gauge at Ahmeadbad. This was quite thirty-six hours after the line had been breached, and passengers detained at Virar and Chamargaum, but was kept a profound secret, either to prevent travellers proceeding by a rival line, or else from the absolute incompetence of this railway administration. At Ajmere, on Monday (27th), I was asked if I was changing to the Indore branch, and on replying "Bombay" again, no remark was made. It was only on reaching Ahmedabad three days after the break, and during which entire period all Friday's passengers had been detained *en route*, that we heard of the fact ; and then only, accidentally, through the newspaper vendor. The station-master, on being referred to, airily said there was only one obstruction forty miles from Bombay, that the passsengers would be ferried across, and that the sole detention would be till daylight to cross the obstacle. By way of adding insult to injury, my servants had to pay the extra mail train fares before being allowed to proceed. We left Ahmedabad at 7-30 p.m., and at 9 were shunted at Baroda, where we were kept on a siding amongst goods waggons in a stifling atmosphere for twelve mortal hours. The reason assigned was that an engine had upset on the line. This, as all other information given to the travelling public, proved to be absolutely false. Instead of proceeding at daylight, we were detained till the slow train at 9-10 a.m. arrived, with which we were amalgamated, and reached the obstruction at Chamargaum at 11. An engine had overturned here, but as this was alongside the break, across which passengers had to walk in any case, made no earthly difference. More than two hours were now wasted in transhipping baggage, composed almost exclusively of apparently milk cans, belonging to the slow train. Even with all this had we proceeded as a mail train we could easily have crossed the Virar obstruction before dark ; but from this point onwards to Grant Road, instead of stopping at the usual nine stations of the mail trains, we stopped at the entire forty-three, usually visited by the "mixed" trains only. Nothing could have been easier than to have re-divided the two at Broach, and allowed the mail to reach Bombay that night. At Surat a great appearance of haste was made by giving only ten minutes for a meal, which had to do duty for breakfast, tiffin, and dinner. I may remark that this station being usually passed in the night by passengers has the most third-class style of refreshments, absolutely unfit for a lady or invalid. We were hurried off only to crawl along, halting at every petty siding to be stopped again at Palghad for eight hours. Finally we crossed the obstruction at 9 a.m., and reached Bombay, at noon, on the 29th, thirty-six hours later than I should, had I been told of the obstruction at Delhi, and having had practically nothing to eat for nearly forty hours. Some of the native passengers appealed to me for information as to where they could get food, as they were almost starving. As I did not happen to have to catch a steamer, have excellent health, and am much accustomed to roughing it, my plight is not so bad as it would be in the majority of cases ; when a court of law would probably give heavy damages. Meanwhile, I would advise the public, who have any choice in the matter, not to journey by the B. B. and C. I. Railway. —Yours, &c.,

A TRAVELLER.

[We would suggest to our correspondent the desirability of addressing the higher officials of the Railway, who will no doubt be able to afford him redress, or at least take such steps as will prevent other travellers being misled by subordinate Railway employees.—Ed., B. G.]

THE LICENSING SYSTEM IN BOMBAY.

ADOPTION OF A MEMORIAL TO GOVERNMENT.

The second sitting of the Conference of delegates from various temperance and other bodies, convened for the purpose of considering the defects of the licensing system in Bombay, was held in the hall of Wilson College, last evening, at 6 o'clock. Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai again took the chair. The Committee appointed on the previous day to draw up a memorial to Government embodying the views of the Conference, brought up the following draft report :—

To His Excellency the Governor-in-Council.

The Memorial of the Bombay Temperance Conference respectfully showeth—

1. That Your Excellency's memorialists are delegates sent by twelve Temperance and kindred organisations in the town of Bombay to a Conference held in Bombay on the 29th and 30th July 1896 with a view to consider and make necessary representations regarding certain features of the excise policy of the Government. After a careful consideration of the system at present in force for the granting of licenses to open liquor-shops and refreshment-rooms, the Conference have resolved to approach your Excellency in Council with the present representation on this important subject.

2. Your Excellency's memorialists beg to premise that the needfor such a representation arises from the circumstances in which a license was recently granted to open a refreshment-room in Sleater Road. These circumstances are summarised in the papers hereto annexed. Your Excellency's memorialists specially desire to bring to the notice of Government the following points in connection with this subject:—

(a) That the inquiries made by the Police and the Collector of Excise previous to granting the license to open the refreshment-room in Sleater Road were of so private a charater that many respectable residents of the locality were not aware of them till the license in question was actually granted.

(b) That several of the leading residents of the locality in question, when they complained that they were not apprised of the proposal to grant the license, were informed that they were not entitled to be so apprised as they neither live in the street itself nor within a few hundred feet of the shop, whereas no limits have yet been publicly fixed outside which local public opinion should be excluded.

3. Your Excellency's memorialists beg leave to point out that the accepted policy of the Government of India on matters of excise is that, in deciding whether a liquor license shall be given or not, local sentiment shall be ascertained and respected. Your Excellency's memorialists now beg to urge that, if this policy is to be carried out in the spirit of it, fair and reasonable opportunity must be given to local public opinion to express itself. It is obvious that, if the inquiries before the granting of liquor licenses are privately pursued, such local public opinion cannot be adequately ascertained.

4. In view of the above considerations, your Excellency's memorialists pray that Government will be pleased so to revise the rules at present in force for the granting of liquor-shop and refreshment-room licenses that, whenever an application is made for a new license, in addition to the enquiries conducted at present, the fact of such application having been received shall be made known (a) by notification in the English

your indulgence to be allowed to make one remark as an indication of the right line of policy which, in my humble opinion, should be followed when a cause of public grievance unfortunately arises. Those who are well acquainted with the state of our society constituted as it is will understand me when I say that when any such contingency arises, there are people who would whisper a note of caution into your ears: "It is Government business, why come in conflict with them, better be silent." Nothing would be more mistaken than a step like this. How is it possible for any Government, and especially a foreign Government, to know what you really want unless you tell them, and a proper redress of grievances is almost impossible unless they are duly made known to the constituted authorities. An accumulation of such unknown and unredressed grievances cannot but lead to secret and suppressed discontent, which in due course might develop into real danger. That too much suppression and suffocation has a tendency to burst is not an unknown contingency. The best course, then, is to openly lay our grievances, if any, before Government and ask for redress; and in this view, all openings intended to convey the thoughts of the governed to the governing body are really welcomed. These are supplied by the several public bodies which are forming in our midst, such as the National Congress, the different political and social associations, and even the right of interpellation recently conferred on the Legislative members. Moreover, ordinarily speaking, how can we expect to get what we want unless we ask for it. Says a Gujarati proverb: Even a mother will not serve you with what food you want unless you ask for it. It is, therefore, with peculiar satisfaction that I see before me so representative and influential an assemblage met together to consider the question of submitting a respectful representation to Government in regard to what we consider to be a genuine grievance. Now, ladies and gentlemen, a few words as to the grievance itself. I presume that you have read the correspondence which has passed in reference to the "Liquor-shop." I beg pardon, the "Refreshment-room," which has been recently opened on the Sleater Road. The reply finally received from the local authorities is unsatisfactory, and as we see that it is the result of a want of properly-defined procedure authoritatively laid down by Government, we have to consider the question of moving Government for laying down such a procedure. The law on the subject is clear enough, and our task is therefore comparatively easy and limited to ensuring a due observance of that law or rule. I shall tell you in brief what it is. Thanks to the laudable efforts of Mr. Caine and other well-wishers of India, the Indian Abkari Administration became a subject of warm discussion in the House of Commons a few years ago; and the result was that her Majesty's Secretary of State and the Government of India were moved to declare clearly what the policy in this respect was. It was laid down as an accepted principle (Vide the Secretary of State's despatches No. 28 of 19th April 1888 and No. 31 of 14th March 1889) that "any extension of the habit of drinking among Indians ought to be by no means encouraged. This was further confirmed by despatch No. 82 of 16th May 1889. The Government of India's despatch No 157, dated 25th May 1889, to the Secretary of State, clearly declares that "No genuine expression of public opinion should be ignored in deciding whether a liquor license shall be given or not, and particularly in determining the location of a shop." In their famous despatch No. 29 of 4th February 1890 the Government of India have laid down four general principles, two of which are: (1) That the number of places at which liquor or drug can be purchased should be strictly limited with regard to the circumstances of each locality; and (2) That efforts should be made to ascertain the existence of local public sentiment, and that a reasonable amount of deference should be paid to such opinion when ascertained. Further on, in the same despatch they say "that the restriction of the number of shops" is one of "the practical measures which we propose to adopt in future in furtherance of our declared policy." It appears that in addition to the above the particular question of local option formed a special subject of correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State, and the despatch of the Government of India (Government of India's despatch No. 157 of 25th May 1889; and the Secretary of State's No. 677, dated the 18th July 1889) contains the result of the inquiries instituted as to the practice which prevailed in this respect in the various provinces of India. The Government of India while prepared to respect local sentiment left all details to the different Local Governments, merely indicating that "the procedure adopted in Bengal, where distinct instructions have been given to the licensing officers to ascertain and consider local opinion" might perhaps be generally followed with advantage. The Secretary of State in his reply approved of the action of the Government of India, and thus concluded: "I consider, however, that the Punjab rule, to which your letter refers, might be recommended, if not for general adoption, at least to the consideration of all the Provincial Governments in order that local and municipal opinion when ascertained or expressed might be allowed due weight in deciding the number and position of liquor licenses to be issued or continued in any tract or town." The reference by the Government of India to the Punjab Rule is thus worded: "The Excise Rules of the Punjab distinctly lay down that no shop shall be opened in a village the inhabitants of which object to its establishment, and as a consequence the Lieutenant-Governor reports that various instances have occurred of the refusal to grant or renew licenses on these grounds. Nor is a single instance recorded in which a shop has been opened in opposition to the wishes of the inhabitants." The letter of the Punjab Government on the subject, No. 644 of 30th March 1889, which formed an enclosure to the despatch of the Government of India, is more specific on the point under consideration. It says: "No special procedure has hitherto been prescribed for the purpose of ascertaining the wishes of the people, and no doubt various officers have adopted various ways for procuring this information." The Lieutenant-Governor "is prepared to require the officers in charge of the excise of each district (a) to give the residents of any place in which it is proposed to open new shops due opportunity of objecting, if they wish to do so, and (b) to duly consider the objections which may be made; and the Financial Commissioner and the Commissioner of Excise will at once be consulted as to the best way of framing such a rule." The Bengal Rule, as followed in Calcutta, is thus described in the letter of the Bengal Government to the Government of India, No. 1010, dated 4th May 1888: "Before a shop is opened on a new site, notice of the intention to do so is published at the police station, and in a conspicuous place on or near the proposed site, at least fifteen days before the grant of the license; and all objections urged by the inhabitants are carefully considered by the Excise Superintendent in communication with the Commissioner of Police." In the face of the above correspondence, the action of the local authorities in reference to our representations seems to call for censure. In the first place, it is said that the representations were too late. This would have been right, if, after due intimation, we had not petitioned within the time prescribed. We now propose that the giving of such intimation should be made compulsory. This is merely the extension of the Punjab and Bengal Rule to Bombay, and could be easily secured. The extent of the local area, the inhabitants of which should be consulted in such a matter, is also a question to be settled. According to the Collector's reply, a distance of 67 yards is not regarded as an eligible distance; for, in respect to a landlady, whose nearest gate is situated at this distance from the shop, it is stated that "there does not appear much possibility of any annoyance being caused by this refreshment room, which up to the present (15th April 1896) attracts but very few customers." The real and most important reason for wishing the non-opening of the shop is here missed. The annoyance caused by bad customers is only a subordinate reason for not having a liquor-shop in our midst. The chief reason is that the very existence of a liquor-shop is an evil of vast magnitude: it is a trap for the ensnaring of people; it is putting an almost irresistible temptation in their way. This is a situation so well recognised that I shall not attempt to prove it. I shall, ladies and gentlemen, content myself by putting before you a concrete case within my personal experience. A new liquor-shop was opened in a village, and was complained against by the head patels and the influential inhabitants. The reply of the local authorities was that its establishment was necessitated to supply a legitimate demand. The petitioners, after a hearing before the Appellate authorities, said they would return after a short time for the final decision. In the meantime what they did was to approach the females of the families, the male members of which were the customers, and explain the matter to them. The females brought their influence into play: the consumers plainly admitted that it was a bad thing to drink, but it was the existence of the shop which tempted them. On their return from their work, the presence of jingling coins in their pockets and the appearance of the sparkling liquor were too much for them: the temptation was irresistible; but if the shop was removed, they would not drink at all, and that they were quite ready to accompany the village elders to the authorities to join in petitioning for closing the liquor-shop. The patels and others appealed before the authorities, and, as a reply to the plea of local necessity, produced the victims of a spurious demand thrust into existence by an energetic liquor contractor. The result may be easily guessed. Orders were at once issued for closing the liquor-shop. This feminine influence reminds me of the lines of the celebrated Poet Moore:

Disguise our bondage as we will,
'Tis woman, woman rules us still.

I am sure our friend, Dr. Peshkaka, will, when an occasion arises, allow the effect of a mixture of soft and stern curtain lectures remain unutilised in getting a majority in favour of his noble cause. Thus, if the shop is an evil, the area affected by it cannot be limited to only 67 yards: it must be much wider. These are the two main points which our representation will deal with. The grand object we aim at is to minimize drinking, and the best way of doing it is to reduce the number of shops, as much as possible, consistently with due requirements. Of course, if a person is determined to drink he will get the stuff anyhow. Let him do it, but he or a small-minority representing people like him, in a given locality, have no right to bring into existence, against the wishes of the majority, a public liquor-shop, which has been described by a high authority in England as equal to the poisoning of a well from which the neighbours draw water to drink. I am tempted here to illustrate this idea by the forcible language of Sir Charles Napier, who conquered Sind, and was its first local Governor. He wanted to put down furious riding in towns; and his circular was most laconic in these words: "A person may ride to the devil or death if he likes, but he has no right to send other people there. Furious riding in streets is therefore prohibited." In the same breath we may tell a drunkard: "You may drink yourself to death if you like, but you have no right to bring into existence a public place which, as stated by a leading journal in Great Britain, is calculated to destroy at once the combined effects of the school, the library, and the church. The authorities have vouchsafed to us the respectability of the licensee. So far, good; but here again the point is missed: that it is the existence of the liquor poison in our midst which we dread; and in this kaliyuga, or iron age, the goodness of the licensee cannot be transmitted to the stuff, so as to convert it into an excellent beverage like milk. The fact of the shop not having attracted much custom may be held as helping to disprove its urgent necessity, and it is an accepted maxim of legislation that in all matters involving a change the burden of proving the necessity for the change falls on those who desire the change. No such proof is forthcoming in the present case. Dear friends, it is true that we live in an age of progressive civilization; but I fear our noble cause of temperance does not much benefit by it. We are actually realizing in our midst the contingency described by a celebrity in Europe of the untutored and uncivilized, but sober, rustic, pointing the finger of scorn to the educated and civilized, but drunken, gentleman, and asking if drunkenness and civilization go together. We cannot, friends and sympathisers of the noble cause of temperance, work too hard in not allowing the existing public institutions for the vend of liquor to be augmented. The energetic secretary of our association has placed into my hands cuttings from several newspapers which have reviewed the present incident, and they are all unanimous in thinking that our position is correct. (Applause.)

NOTES FROM IGATPURI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THERE has been a terrible downpour here the last few days, so much so that we could not have the Band on Saturday evening. The Railway lines on both sides of Igatpuri do not seem to be in good condition, and the arrival of the trains is late. The real monsoon here is not the heavy downpour of Bombay, but a sort of continuous drizzle. The greenery and the small waterfalls which the hills exhibit at this part of the year is worth a glance. But it is not always we see such sights, as thick clouds lying on the hills hide them from view. The Municipality has done great good for the townspeople here in the shape of enlarging the gutters, etc., without which many houses would have been filled with water, as was the the case last year. Great credit is due to Mr. C. Bertrand, a member of the Municipality, who is very much interested in the welfare of the inhabitants. The number of English-teaching schools in Igatpuri seems to be increased by a new Parsee school lately opened. But where are the boys to come from?

On Sunday last, the Roman Catholics celebrated the feast of St. Anne. The service was sung by the Rev. M. Durach, the golden-hearted pastor of Igatpuri, who preached also an eloquent sermon. The mass chosen for the occasion was Cellini's, which was rendered creditably by the choir; the Rev. Sister Auselm, as usual, presiding at the harmonium, and Mr. E. D. Mendoga playing the violin. The Goanese spared no expense or effort whatever to keep the occasion grandly at their homes.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, JULY 30.

Thursday's observations.—Pressure has increased slightly to briskly in Burma, Bengal, the Deccan, and the Gangetic Plain. It has fallen slightly in North Bombay and the North Punjab. A considerable number of telegrams have not arrived, but so far as can be judged depression in the Western district of the Central Provinces, yesterday, has passed into Gujerat and is filling up. The depression in the North-West angle of the Bay has advanced rapily westwards, and is now in central districts of the Central Provinces. The pressure is in general defect, greatest in the broad belt of the country, and is streching across from West Bengal and Orissa to North Bombay. Strong Monsoon winds continue on the West Coast, and easterly winds and cloudy weather are advancing eastwards up the Gangetic Plain. Moderate rain has fallen in lower Burma, and showers are giving light to moderate and fairly general rain in Behar, Chotah Nagpur, and the North-West Provinces. Moderate rain has fallen on the West Coast districts. Berar, the Central Provinces, and Central India, and heavy rains in some parts of Rajputana and South-East Punjab. Ajmere and Umballa report three inches, Sambhar, one inch; and several stations North of the Western Provinces over, half-an-inch. Conditions are becoming more favourable for a general rain in North-West India.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, Captain Symons, will sail to-day, for London, Brindisi, &c., with the English mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Buyers, Mr and Mrs — Tomey, Mr S
Elliot, Mr and Mrs C R — Sinclair, Major
Thompson, Mr

FOR BRINDISI.

Baldwin, Capt — Lyster, Major
Bannerman, Lt A D'a G — Simmonds, Miss
Derham, Capt — Scott, Mr Ross
Eastwood, Capt — Wyman, Capt H
Hartigan, Capt — Waterfield, Mr H G
Hay, Mr — Wise, Capt
Kitching, Mr W B

FOR ADEN.

Hura Khan — Sadaja Bur Singh
Lathoo Dewar Singh

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s s Carthage, 7th August, 1896.

For London—Mr J J Laing; Mr G C H Gunter; Mr and Mrs A E Wilde; Mr Jas Thomas; Mr and Mrs T F Bourdillon, child and infant; Brig-Genl and Mrs J B Tyler; Mr A Christie; Mr Eggena; Col R Corbett; Surg-Lieut A Moorhead; Mr and Mrs F G Glover; Mr H Glover; Mr C T Dwyer; Mr Highway; Mr and Mrs A Forrestier; and Miss Bell.

For Brindisi—Mr Giles; Mr J M Campion; Surg-Major J H Nicholas; Major J G Smith; Mr J S Gamble; Mr J R Tickell; Mr R H Tickell; Mr C W W Hope; Mr C Mildred; Mr W A Wilkinson; Lieut J Fisher; Lieut E N Stockley; Mr W R Tucker; Rev J H Parry; Rev N C Parker; Lieut-Col E D J Bignell; Rev Ferrier; Mr and Mrs G Cotton; Miss White; and Mr Fidler.

Per s. s. Ganges. 14th August, 1896.

For Brindisi—Mr B Robertson; and Mr Justice Hill.

Per s. s. Oriental, 21st August, 1896.

For Brindisi—Mr J Hogan; Mr Lavinge; Surg-Major T H D Gimlett; Mr and Mrs F M Scott, child, and two infants; Mr Wetherill; Mr R H A Thomas; Mr Abdul Karim, wife, and son; Mr J P Orr; and Mr W G Reynolds.

For London—Miss Perham; Mr S R Daniels; Mrs J S Mackintosh; Mr and Mrs R D N Wadia, and Mrs Price and child; Mrs Cotton; Mrs Gibbons; Mr E A de Brett; Col and Mrs D G Pitcher; Mr F Reilly; and Mr R J Whitten.

For Venice—Mr and Mrs H D E Forbes.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

THE examination in Elementary Mechanics of Solids and Fluids has been passed by the following candidates from Grant Medical College:—

Adva, P Hukumatrai — Kirtikar, V Atmaram J
Ainala, M Ramaya — Kolhatkar, N Vaman
Anklesaria, F Tehmuras — Kotnare, D Sajanan
Balsarai, P Pestonji — MacDonald, Charles P
Bamnolkar, R Benjamin — Manna, J Byramji
Banerji, N Nath — Mancekshaw, H Framji
Baptista, Lewis — Mankad, C Rupshankar
Bhamgara, K Jehangir — Manohar, S R
Bharucha, B Burjorji — Marrett, Ethel
Bhide, A Vithal — Masima, D Manekji
Bhosekar, P Narayan — Meherji, M Hormasji
Chavan, M Umar — Mehta, N Manilal
Chaves, Charles — Mehta, P Muncherji
Creagh, Mary — Merchant, E Dadabhoy
Dadachanji, R Cursetji — Mhatre, S Wamanrao
Daivi, V Madhavrao — Mukhopadhyay, S Chandra
Daruvala, B Sorabji — Naik, R Bapuji
Date, L Ganesh — Nakhuda, H Abdulkadar
DeAlbuquerque, M F — Navalkar, S Narayan
Desai, R Cursetji — Nogapatani, R Raw
DeSouza, G Joseph — O'Donnell, T B
Deo, S Narayan — Parakh, Rustom D
Dhakras, A Moreshwar — Paranjpe, V B
Dhurandhar, V Krishnanath — Pathare, M Ganptrao
Dias, A Paul — Patil, A Bhikoba
D'Lima, J Pascal — Pereira, Thomas
Doshi, L Gopalji — Pradhan, R Vishwanath
D Silva, F Sylvester — Purandare, N Anant
Engineer, S Kaikhoshru — Rabadi, A Dorabji
Ferreira, J Joseph — Rajmachikar, V Trimbak
Gaula, P Shivaji — Seaforth-Mackezie, K
Gidh, V Jagannath — Shah, T Lehercband
Gogate, G Vaman — Shaik, A Husen
Irani, M Behramji — Shoucair, T Rankshman
Isaac, Ivey — Talpade, G Raghoba
Issacher, Samuel — Taipade, R Ganpatrao
Jal, B Pherozsaw — Talvalkar, V Raghunath
Joshi, J Bhawanirao — Thanevala, M Framji
Kaji, H Dossabhoy — Thomson L Walpole
Kamalakar, D Vasantrao — Trailokya, M; Sen
Kane, P Vinayak — Trivedi, S Vithalji
Kelsikar, Krishnabai — Trivedi, T Rameshwar
Kelkar, V Hari — Unvala, B Burjorji
Kershaw, Gertrude — Vakharia, M Rustomji
Khambatta, S Manekji — Vyas, D Pitambar
Khandvala, R Vithaldas — Walker, Elizabeth
Kirtikar, M Ganpatrao — Yajnik, K Jhaverilal
Kirtikar, N Vinayak — *Gangadharbhatta Narayan

*Surname not known.

NEWS OF THE DAY

MR. W. L. B. SOUTER, Superintendent of Agency Police, Kathiawar, is granted privilege leave for three months.

THE following resolution has been passed by meeting of the Mahomedan Association:—"The Mahomedan Association views with regret the attitude of the Government of Bombay in filling up recent vacancies on the Presidency Bench and in the Small Causes Court and most earnestly beg that the Mahomedans will also receive their just share in the temporary or permanent appointment."

"THE Emperor Akbar and the Parsees" was the subject of a lecture, which Mr. R. P. Karkaria was announced to deliver at the rooms of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, last evening. In spite of the very heavy down pour a good number of members went to the rooms to hear the lecture, but as Mr. Karkarsia had not arrived at 5-45 (half an hour after the advertised time), the honorary secretary announced that the meeting would be postponed *sine die*.

FOR the improvement of the road from Framji Cawasji Institute to Queen's Road certain plots of land are being acquired by Government. The land required consists of a piece situated at 1st Marine Street, and measuring about 111 square yards, together with the buildings thereon belonging to Mr. Sorabji Jamsetji Batliwalla; also a piece of land in the same street measuring 19 square yards and belonging to Bai Heerabai, widow of Jamsetji Hormusji Limbuwalla; and a third piece of the vacant land used as a passage, measuring about 24 square yards belonging to the same lady. A good wide street from the Framji Cawasji Hall has long been required, and we are glad that Government has at length taken the matter in hand.

KAMAL WALAD JANU, who had been committed to Sessions Court by Mr. H. S. Lawrence, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Shahbunder, on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, has been convicted and sentenced by Mr. Hart-Davies, Sessions Judge, to suffer six years' rigorous imprisonment.

MR. HART-DAVIES, District and Sessions Judge, Karachi, accompanied by Mr. Dipchand, the Sheristadar of the Court, will proceed next Tuesday to Mirpur Khas to try the noted Chief of the dacoits, Bachu, who recently surrendered himself to Mr. Mahomed Yacub, Deputy Collector of the Thar and Parkar Division.

THE District Superintendent of Police, Karachi, has issued a notice to the effect that gentlemen desirous of shooting ibex and coria in the Kohistan District of the Karachi Collectorate, should inform him of their intention, as strict instructions have been issued to the police to prevent unauthorised shooting and the destruction of the game. One range, that locally known as Khirthar, has been reserved by the Commissioner's order for his Highness Mir Kusan Ali Khan, C.I.E., who has for some years preserved the game in it.

GEN. GEORGE FORBES HOGG, C.B., late Bombay Staff Corps, died suddenly, on July 1, of syncope, at Ludgate Hill Station. He was the son of the late Major-Gen. Adam Hogg, H.E.I.C.S., and was born in 1832. He entered the Army in 1848, and served in the Punjab campaign of 1848-49 (medal with two clasps); the Persian expeditionary force in 1856-57 (medal with clasp); the Abyssinian war in 1867-68 (brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel and medal); the Afghan war in 1879-80 (brevet of Colonel, medal with clasp). In 1865 he married Maria, daughter of Mr. Harry Purkis, of Abbott's Hall, Sturmere, Essex.

GEN. T. G. KENNEDY, C.B., late of the Indian Staff Corps, died in London, on July 5, in his sixty-fourth year. Gen. Kennedy joined the Army in 1849. In the Indian Mutiny he was twice wounded, he took part in the Sittana expedition of 1858, the Kabul Khel Waziri expedition of 1859, the Mahsud Waziri expedition of 1860, and the Dawar Valley expedition of 1872; in the Afghan war from 1878 to 1880; and commanded the Mahsud Waziri expedition of 1881. He was several times mentioned in despatches, and received the thanks of the Government of India, and was created C.B. in 1880.

THE growth of the head in young people has been the subject of measurement in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The measurements were made on 485 students, of whom 215 were first-year, 69 second-year, 66 third-year, and 136 fourth-year. From these it appears that between the ages of 18 and 24 the head grows in length, but hardly at all in breadth. Hence the "cephalic index" or ratio of breadth to length tends to decrease at the intermediate period in Americans. The cephalic index of the first-year students averages 78·6, that of the second-year 77·2, and that of the third and fourth-years 77·7. Drs. West and Porter have also shown that a slight decrease in the cephalic index of American school children occurs between the ages of 5 and 18. At Worcester, for example, the index fell from 79 to 78. Of course the change only applies to the shape of the head, which may be growing larger on the whole. In Europe it has been found by Zuckernoll and Holl that Austrain children are narrower in the head than adults as a rule. Dr. Meis has also found a similar result among the North Germans. In Italy, on the contrary, Dr. Livi has found that among children of brachycephalic, or broad-headed races, there is a gain in breadth or increase of the cephalic index. In Bohemia, measurements made by Dr. Matiegka show no perceptible change in the cephalic index of children. Among young North American Indians an increase of the index has been observed by Dr. Boas. Apparently, therefore, there is no rule of cranial development applicable to all races; but it would seem that growth brings about an approximation to the type of head characteristic of the adults of a particular race. Children of broad-headed races are narrower in the head than adults; while children of long-headed races are broader in the head than adults. When the race is neither long nor broad-headed, but intermediate, there would seem to be no change in the cephalic index during the period of growth. No relation can be established by these measurements between the shape of the head and the intelligence. It is well-known that some anthropologists hold the long-heads to be superior in this respect, and Carlyle, in his "Life of John Sterling," has given us his opinion that a long head is always the "sure-t sign of intellect," but Carlyle was not an anthropologist, and probably adopted the current no ion of the Scotch in favour of a "long-headed chiel," which after all, may only be a metaphorical expression for a far-seeing man, and not derived from the actual shape of the head. Krause and Virchow believe in the superior intelligence of the broad-heads, and the intellectual South Germans are certainly broad-heads, where s the North-Eastern Germans are long-heads. It is also true that culture broadens the head. However, the ques ion is an open one

HERE is a pretty anecdote of the Prince of Wales. When the train conveying the Prince and Princess to Aberystwith stopped at Welshpool Station, Miss Violet Ethel Denniss, the little daughter of Mr. C. S. Denniss, the general manager of the Cambrian railways, presented the Princess with a bouquet. After other presentations had been made the Princess called the child back, when the latter offered to the Prince a button-hole of lilies of the valley. The Prince accepted the gift, and remarked, "If you give me this I must give you mine," and he thereupon took from his button-hole a fine clove carnation and handed it to the child.

WHAT the Sydney *Telegraph* calls a "lucid testimonial to the unprofitableness of political success" has recently been given by Sir George Dibbs. Somebody had said that he was "coming back to politics," and he was asked whether the statement was true. Sir George Dibbs said, that there was "no truth in it at all." Furthermore, he explained that a man who had the misfortune to become Premier of that country, undertook the hoeing of a hard pecuniary row. The place, according to him, is infested with people in search of big names to put on subscription lists, or of trifles to enable themselves to endure the chances of life's lottery. He confessed to loving the land he was born in; "but," he said, "I cannot be expected to throw away the bread and butter of my family for politics; and so you see the matter is settled."

IDYLLS take strange forms sometimes. Here is one of a Berlin cabstand, observed the other day, says the *Westminster Gazette*. It was hot, and both cabby and his Rosinante had come back to the stand weary and thirsty. A convenient public-house was near the stand, as it is near every other, at Berlin as well as nearer home. Cabby promptly marched to the bar, got hold of an enormous glass of forming beer, trotted back to his horse, and said, with a broad, quiet grin, "Thirsty, old boy? There's for you." The "old boy" was equal to the occasion, put as much of his mouth as would fit into the wide-mouthed glass, and drank deeply, and with as good a grace as a racehouse takes its champagne. There was a mouthful left at the bottom of the glass when the horse looked up. "Had enough said cabby, eyeing the glass. "Well, good health?" to you!" and he drank the rest with a grin of satisfaction, returned the glass, and climbed upon the box.

AN extraordinary gun accident is reported to have occurred at 60, Queen Victoria street, E.C., premises in the occupation of Messrs. W. J. Jeffrey and Co., gun makers. A man named Dixie, in the employ of the firm, was cleaning a rifle on the mezzanine floor close to the window, when being unaware that the weapon was loaded, he pulled the trigger. The bullet went through the window in an almost horizontal direction, and but for a lamp-post would probably have struck some of the passengers on a passing omnibus. Considerable excitement ensued, and in the confusion that followed it was reported that three of the passengers in the vehicle had been wounded. On inquiries, however, being made by the police, it was found that no such serious consequences had resulted. One lady passenger, however fainted, and a gentleman who said he was shot was taken to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, but on examination he was found to be uninjured, with the exception of a slight graze on the back, the bullet apparently having passed through his clothing and broken the skin.

THERE was a new feat attempted, and to a certain extent successfully accomplished on Saturday evening, June 27th, at the Royal Aquarium. This was called "a 150 feet jump by a lady." An opening was made in the dome of the roof, over which a wooden tower 40 feet in height was constructed, and from this tower, Daisy M'Donald, a girl of eighteen, jumped down on to a platform erected over the water tank. In the performance of the trick she is aided to a certain extent by a rope or wire, which falls with her a limited distance, but the remainder is sheer fall, requiring a considerable amount of nerve. On Saturday afternoon the jump was not attempted, as the performer was tired, but in the evening, before a very large audience, she went through the feat, alighting on her heels, but in sideways, so that she fell well when she touched ground. She was not at all hurt, and, rising, passed through the crowd to the stage, where she bowed and retired. The performance was not greeted with that unanimous applause which usually characterises "new business" at the Aquarium.

AN Odessa correspondent writes: According to an official announcement recently made by the Russian War Office, the number of recruits drawn in the conscription this year is 270,000 for the army and navy services, the latter taking about 13,000. This shows a considerable increase of the naval draft of last year. Although this annual drain upon the youth of the nation may appear to us to be exceedingly large, it is, as a matter of fact, much less than that made for military service in France, Germany, and Austria. It amounts to 31 per cent. of the male population of twenty-one years of age, whilst in Germany 45 per cent. are affected by the conscription, and in Austria 34 per cent.; and the immunities granted on family grounds are vastly larger in Russia, than in the other European States. In Russia, the cadres of the peace establishment amount in round figures to about 900,000 men, which is more than in any other Continental country. In Germany, for instance, the number is 599,000; in France, 572,000; in Austria, 335,000; and in Italy, 222,000. But if one compares the apparently large number of the Russian cadres with the vast extent of the Empire and the immense lengths of the frontiers to be protected, it will readily be seen that they are really much less imposing than those of some of the States above mentioned. It is for this reason that the Russian military authorities always bear in mind that a greater the strength of the cadres in time of peace, the more quickly can the units of formation be mobilised, that is the fewer the men and horses which have to be added.

AN explosion occurred in the Twin Shaft Colliery, Pittston, at 3 a.m., on June 28th, when the entire day gang of miners, together with some extra workmen, as well as the mine superintendent, and all the underground foremen were engaged in propping up a portion of the workings which had been found to be settling down. Throughout the whole of the day and night bands of volunteers made every effort to reach the entombed men. They were successful in finding three, who were nearer the shaft than the majority. These were taken out in safety; but the rescuers were then confronted with such extensive falls of roof and accumulations of gas in every direction that they were unable to make any progress. A later dispatch says:—It is now without doubt that all the men imprisoned in the mine are dead. In the opinion of the mining engineers it will take several days before the falls can be cleared away and the bodies of the victims reached. The number of those in the pit is variously estimated at from 80 to 125, the majority of whom are foreigners.

THE famous pianist, Anton Robinstein, left a voluminous work containing not only his opinions on musical subjects, but also reminiscences of the more important events in his life. It consists of aphorisms and brief accounts of his experiences. The following extract under the head of "Religion," will give some idea of its character:—"There are two kinds of priests—honest and dishonest. The honest ones deceive themselves; the dishonest deceive their fellowmen." The last sentence of the book runs thus:—"So long as I felt that I was better disposed on the platform than at home I played in public. But as soon as I felt that the contrary was the case I ceased to do so." He entitled the book "Gedenkenkorb," or "A Basket of Thoughts," and commissioned Herr Wolff, the Berlin concert manager, to publish it, omitting everything referring to persons still living or calculated to hurt the feelings of their descendants. This is rather a difficult task, and I understand that Herr Wolff will not be able to punish the work for some months.

IN a collection of anecdotes about the late Sir Henry Parkes, the *Sydney Bulletin* says:—When awaiting the arrival of English vessels in Crimean days, Parkes would never leave the *Empire* office for 30 to 40 hours at a time. At such periods he would make his meals of bread and cheese and beer. A side of bacon hung for weeks in the office, and as hunger awoke he would cut a slice and fling it on the coals, delaying in his work no longer than to pluck it half-roasted from the fire. Sometimes he would forget the bacon in the intensity of his application, and it went literally to blazes. More than once the "devil" would steal the rasher from under his editor's eyes and remain undetected. One of Parkes's journalistic triumphs was in the issue of an extraordinary with news of the *coup d'etat* in Paris. By some means his whaleboat missed the vessel signalled from South Head; and, by another mischance as lucky as the first was unlucky, the file of English newspapers intended for the *Herald* somehow found its way to the *Empire*. Within an hour the blunder was discovered, and an irate demand was made by Mr. John Fairfax in person for the return of the papers. The demand was, of course, acceded to, with profuse apologies. But the *Empire* extra was out in the streets ten minutes after.

Mr. Clarence Holt, the veteran actor, who is about to publish has reminiscences, will have a good deal of interest to narrate in connexion with the exciting times on the early Australian goldfields. He was one of the first actors—more than forty years ago—appear before the gold diggers of Ballarat and Bendigo, who had a playfull habit of evincing their appreciation by throwing nuggets of gold, worth £6 to £10, to their favourites on the stage. If these tributes of admiration fell at the feet of their intended recipients all was well, but it was not unusual for an unfortunate actor to be stunned through intercepting their flight from the upper regions of the theatre.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 23.

Gordon, Lieut, Bo, on appointment to Bombay Arsenal, from Nowgong.

JULY 29

Stevenson, Lieut, Bo, 23rd Bo Rifles on leave from Nasirabad

DEPARTURES.—JULY 23.

Mitchell, Capt, Bo, 21st Bo Infy, on leave, to Mhow.

JULY 29.

Knight, Capt, Bengal 4th B C to rejoin Regt, to Cawnpore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 31st July, 1896.

1. Members who have not yet signed the statement as to whether they are willing to serve under Act XX of 1869 as amended by Act X of 1896, are requested to do so at the earliest opportunity. Both rolls will be at the Fort Headquarters daily from 10 till 2, and at the respective Headquarters on drill nights.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 30th July, 1896.

1. Captan J. P. Cornforth will officiate as Quarter-master until further orders.

2. Government Resolutions No. 3037 dated 15th July 1896, and No. 3232 dated 23rd July 1896 are published for information:—

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

(1) Captain (Honorary Major) James Peter Baird is transferred to the Supernumerary List with effect from the 1st August 1896.

(2) Frederick Waller Ferrier Noel-Paton, Gentleman, to be second Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The Town Hall will be available for Drills to-day (Friday) at 5 p.m. Trained members are invited and all recruits are requested to attend.

2. There will be Tent-pegging on the Cooperage on Saturday the 1st proximo at 7 a.m.

3 There will be shooting at the Colaba Range on Saturday afternoon, the 1st proximo, at 4 p.m. (weather permitting).

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 30.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that Mr J A Guider, substantive pro tem third Grade Asst Supdt of Police, assumed charge of his special temporary duty under the Political Dept on the 10th July 1896.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr W T Morrison, I C S, to officiate as Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, pending further orders. Mr H G Quin, I C S, to be Administrator of the Porbandar State, pending further orders, on relief by Mr A C Logan, I C S, at Broach.

Lieut K S Pottinger and Capt E F Marriott respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of second-in-Command, Kolhapur Infantry Corps, and ex-office Assist to the Political Agent, Kolhapur, on the 9th July 1896, after office hours.

Lieut F deB Hancock, officiating Assist to the Agent to the Governor General at Baroda in charge of the Amreli Mahals, passed an examination in Gujarati according to the Lower standard on the 13th July 1896.

Major J W Wray and Capt S M Congreve Schneider respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, on the 21st July 1896, after office hours.

Mr J A Guider substantive pro tem Third Grade Asst Supdt of Police, relinquished charge, in the afternoon of the 21st July 1896 of the special temporary duty to which he was appointed by this Dept Notification No 3333A, dated the 10th idem.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G Carmichael, I C S, to act as Political Agent, Cambay, pending further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt C M Cartwright, 5th Bombay Cavalry, to be Cantonment Magte at Jacobad, in addition to his Military duties, vice Capt A E S Hartigan, on leave.

Capt C M Cartwright is further appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the First Class in the Upper Sind Frontier Dist, and will exercise the powers with which he is hereby invested within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Jacobabad.

Khan Bahadur Cursetji Manekji Cursetji, Third Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for one month from the 1st August 1896 or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr W L S Souter, Supt of Agency Police, Kathiawar, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 1st August 1896 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Rao Bahadur Gangadher Vishnu Limaye, First Class Subordinate Judge, Belgaum, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 1st July 1896.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sec 9 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to appoint Mr T Hart-Davies, I C S, to be a Joint Sessions Judge to exercise jurisdiction in the Court of Session of the Hyderabad Sessions Division and, under Sec 193 of the Code, to direct that he shall try the undermentioned cases:—Imperatrix vs Bachu; Imperatrix vs Iso Dahri.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W A Dubois to act as Supdt of Police, G I P Railway, during the absence of Mr H J H Henderson on leave or pending further orders.

Rao Saheb Mahadev Shridhar Kulkarni and Rao Saheb Venkatrao Vaikunth Wagh respectively delivered over and received charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Talegaon and Sasvad in the Poona Dist on the 8th inst, in the forenoon.

Messrs H N Alexander and F L Goldsmid respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Personal Assist to the Inspr Genl of Police on the 18th inst, in the forenoon.

Rao Saheb Jivanrao Hanmantrao Betigiri assumed charge of the Joint second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Belgaum on the 16th instant, in the forenoon.

Rao Bahadur Mahadev Shridhar Kulkarni assumed charge of the first class Subordinate Judge's Court at Sholapur on the 15th instant, in the forenoon.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr C A Kincaid I C S, Asst Judge at Satara, with the appellate jurisdiction described in Section 17 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869.

In exercise of the power conferred by clause (1) of Sec 3 of the Bombay Mamlatdars' Courts Act,

PURELY PERSONAL.

MR. GLADSTONE, in his speech at Aberystwith said, speaking the Prince of Wales, "Your Royal Highness has the privilege of bearing the title of Prince of Wales and I believe I may say also of the Princess, she has borne her share of the title longer than any person who had ever before possessed it." The Prince of Wales has borne the title since his birth on November 9, 1841. One of the Prince's predecessors however, bore the title of Prince of Wales for a longer period. George IV. became Prince of Wales on his birth on August 12, 1762, and continued to hold the title till the death of his father, George III., on January 10, 1820, a period of upwards of fifty-seven years. The Princess of Wales has borne that title upwards of thirty-three years, since her marriage on March 10, 1863. Augusta, the eldest daughter of Frederick Duke of Saxe-Gotha, who married Frederick, Prince of Wales, the eldest son of George II., who predeceased his father, was Princess of Wales from her marriage in May, 1736, till her death in February, 1772, a period of upwards of thirty-five years.

Many readers of the "New Review" will this month turn first to Mr. Wilfrid Ward's "Talks with Tennyson." Mr. Ward's recollections of the late Laureate date as far back as 1859, or earlier, but it was some ten years later before the acquaintance had ripened into intimacy. After 1879 their walks and talks together were frequent. Mr. Ward mentions at the outset the poet's shyness, which has often been alluded to and frequently misunderstood:—"One waited in the ante-room at Farringford for a few minutes before he appeared. And when he did so there was the far-off look in his eyes. . . . I have known him stand for several minutes after a half-absent "How d'ye do?" in this dreamy state, with his curious look of high strung sensitiveness, before he began to talk. And if one waited silently for him to speak one might have to wait in vain. To tell an amusing story was the best means of breaking the spell. The gleam of humour came to his face at once, he broke into laughter, left the regions of mental abstraction, and probably at once capped the story himself." If a stranger went to see him the shyness and abstraction might last longer, but when once the spell had been broken, "the absolute freedom and naturalness of his conversation came on those who had not seen him before as a surprise."

Of Carlyle Tennyson said:—"He was at once the most reverent and the most irreverent man I have known." Mrs. Carlyle he described as "a most charming witty converser, but often sarcastic. She never spoke before her husband, who absorbed the conversation." Speaking of modern statesmen he would contrast Gladstone and Disraeli, "doing full justice to the gifts of the former as orator and to the latter's diplomatic craft." The great fault of Disraeli's character" was, he once remarked, "that he was scornful; Gladstone is genial and kindly." Speaking of another eminent statesman, he said: "You cannot rule as he thinks he can with a silk glove. You must have an iron gauntlet, though you need not always make people feel the iron."

One saying of Tennyson's is all the more interesting because he immediately afterwards embodied it in eight lines of great beauty:—Walking one day on the down which stretches from Freshwater Bay to the Freshwater Beacon, his conversation was chiefly of two subjects. One was the mad lawlessness of the Celtic character . . . and the other all the mass of confusion and crime which a great town brought together . . . About half-way between Freshwater Bay and the Beacon, he suddenly stopped and pointed with his stick to a star, quite visible, though it was almost daylight. "Do you see that star?" he asked, in his abrupt way. "It is the evening star. Do you know that if we lived there this earth would look to us exactly like that? Fancy the vice and confusion of London or Paris in that peaceful star." He looked again at the star [with an expression half of horror, half of grim humour. We walked on. Mr. Ward did not know at the time that Tennyson was writing the second "Locksley Hall," and it was with a curious sensation that he read afterwards the exquisite lines which that walk had apparently suggested.

The new Peer, Sir Hercules Robinson, has not yet decided what title he shall take. In all probability he will follow the example of his predecessor in office, Lord Loch, and stick to the good old family name of Robinson. Lord "Robinson" dosen't sound half bad. Meantime his Excellency continues to improve, and his feet trouble has now almost ended. He is staying at the Alexandra Hotel, overlooking Hyde Park.

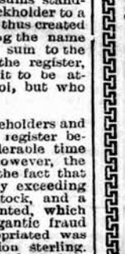
The late Mr. William Grinling, formerly chief accountant to the Great Northern Railway, whose death is announced this morning, was, when chief bookkeeper in the accountants' department, together with Mr. (now Sir) Henry Oakley, then assistant-secretary to the company, largely instrumental in discovering what was known as the Redpath frauds. Redpath had charge of the stock register books of the company, and to maintain himself in a position of show and expense, was in the habit of uttering the sums standing in the name of some "bona-fide" stockholder to a much larger amount. The surplus stock thus created Redpath sold in the stock market, forging the name of the supposed transferrer, passing the sum to the account of the supposed transferree in the register, and either attesting it himself or causing it to be attested by a young man, a protege and tool, but who was free from guilty cognisance.

By these processes the number of shareholders and the amount of stock on the company's register became greatly magnified, but for a considerable time Redpath was successful. By and by, however, the attention of the directors was called to the fact that the amount paid for dividend was rapidly exceeding the rateable proportion to the capital stock, and a committee of investigation was appointed, which continued its labours till the whole gigantic fraud was revealed. The gross amount appropriated was set down at about a quarter of a million sterling. Redpath fled in the first instance to Paris, but afterwards returned to London, where he was apprehended by a constable in a house in the New Road. He was tried at the Central Criminal Court in January, 1857, found guilty, and sentenced to transportation for life. Part of Redpath's spoils he spent as lessee of the Marylebone Theatre. He kept up a fine residence in Chester-terrace, and had a country establishment at Weybridge.

Consul Harford has just sent to the Marquis of Salisbury an interesting report on the New Caledonia of to-day. The island, he says, is one of the healthiest in the world. The natives are different to all other South-Sea Islanders. They strongly resemble the African negro in colour, features, and wool, and their laughter, childish habits, and love of finery are exactly similar. The name, given to the island by Captain Cook, is declared by the Consul to be most appropriate, the numerous bays forming inland lochs, the atmosphere giving a purple haze to the mountains, and the general appearance of the country bearing a striking resemblance to the north of Argyleshire. The free population of New Caledonia now numbers 13,038; the penal population is 10,757; and the natives are returned at 27,238. Louis Michel, Henri Rochefort, and other condemned Communists were exiled to New Caledonia. Captain Dreyfus is now serving his sentence there under strict surveillance. Berezovski, the Pole, who unsuccessfully tried to assassinate the Czar Alexander II. in the streets of Paris on June 6, 1867, is now the oldest inhabitant of New Caledonia. He is a privileged prisoner, has his own little house, and spends most of his time in the beautiful garden attached to it.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores.

Question: What killed Dr. Hodgkin?
Answer: "Dysentery from impure water.
"Condy's Fluid
speedily renders any water absolutely safe to drink."—
The Medical Times.
Sold everywhere. Manufactured only by
Condy & Mitchell of London, England.
Beware of local imitations.

CAUTION! CAUTION!!
Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.
The Genuine Bottle is like this

Insist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

NOTICES.

"I had for years, since I left India, been a perfect martyr to indigestion, caused by sluggish Liver, and had tried various doctors and their medicines without any permanent relief. I was induced to try Warner's Safe Cure and Pills, with the result that I am now completely restored to health."
(Rev.) J. W. HAFFENDEN.
25, Whitehall Rd., Birmingham.

ALL LIVER COMPLAINTS
promptly yield to
WARNER'S SAFE CURE.
THE ONLY SPECIFIC
recognized by Medical Men
of
ENGLAND, GERMANY, & FRANCE.
Sold by Chemists & Medicine Dealers.

FOR
BEAUTIFUL HAIR
Ayer's Hair Vigor
RESTORES COLOR,
PROMOTES
Luxuriant Growth,

Keeps the scalp cool, moist, healthy, and free from dandruff. It is the best dressing in the world, and is perfectly harmless. Those desiring to retain the youthful appearance of the hair to an advanced period of life should use
Ayer's Hair Vigor.
Gold Medals at the World's Great Expositions.
Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.
General Agents H. E. RODE & SONS, Elphinstone Circle Bombay.

ERADICATES SCURF & DANDRUFF
KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES
KOKO FOR THE HAIR
Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.
TESTIMONIALS.
MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."
WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"
The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.
AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.
"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."
Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
THE KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., LTD.,
Gray's Inn Road, London, Eng.

"FITS LIKE A GLOVE."
THOMSON'S TRADE MARK.
"GLOVE-FITTING"
CORSET

The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability.
APPROVED by the whole polite world.
Annual Sale over One Million Pairs.
To be had of all Dealers throughout the World.
TWELVE FIRST MEDALS.
MANUFACTURERS:
W. S. THOMSON & Co., LTD., LONDON.
See that every Corset is marked "THOMSON'S GLOVE-FITTING," and bears our Trade Mark, the Crown. None others are Genuine.

TREZUKA
THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.
This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA
THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.
Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.
CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.
COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines, or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C.
Agents for India, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.
Benger's Food
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.
"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.
EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.
"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."
"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."
Sold by Treacher & Co., Ltd., Kemp & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Ltd., Byculla; Treacher & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Poona; Spencer & Co., Madras; Allen Bros. & Co., R. Scott Thomson & Co., Ltd., and Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Allen Bros., & Co., Hajee Abdool Majeed, Abdool Gunny, Ashanoolla and Mahomet Ameer, and A. Barakat & Co., Delhi; and by leading Chemists, &c., everywhere.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.
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THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS.
Recommended by 3007 Newspapers.
"They are a Treasure." *Standard.*
Sold by all Stationers.

They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.
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MACNIVEN & CAMERON, WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

"G.B." FOR DIABETES. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
DIABETES WHISKY.
FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT.
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Rstd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.
A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.
INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.
RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.
CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. INSIST ON HAVING ALL SUBSTITUTES.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.
Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.
Bombay:—TREACHER & Co. Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

BILE-LADEN BLOOD.
HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.
SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."
EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.
Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.
DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.
I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.
On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the int, se thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life. I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.
CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

TRADE MARK ON WALTER MACFARLANE & Co. GLASGOW SARACEN FOUNDRY EVERY CASTING.
Macfarlane's Castings,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
"SHARP, CLEAN, AND FULL OF CHARACTER."
ORNAMENTAL CONSTRUCTIVE IRON WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
VERANDAHS, BALCONIES, BANDSTANDS, ARCADES, KIOSKS, CONSERVATORIES, ROOFS, RAILWAY STATIONS, BARRACKS, FACTORIES, PUBLIC WORKS, MARKETS, GODOWNS, ETC., ETC.
ELECTRIC LIGHT PILLARS AND BRACKETS. ELECTRIC WIRE WAYS.
NUMEROUS HEIGHTS AND DESIGNS TO SUIT DIFFERENT REQUIREMENTS.
MACFARLANE'S GLASS ENAMELLED DRAIN AND SOIL PIPES—A SPECIALITY
Illustrated CATALOGUES, Price Lists, and Estimates on application.
WALTER MACFARLANE & CO., GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.
BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO

THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.
CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.
Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.
FREEMAN'S
TRADE MARK. REJECT SUBSTITUTES.
Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.
CHLORODYNE
CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—
THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.
SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.
The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.
I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.
the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883
DR LALOR'S
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.
The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.
Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH. STRENGTH. & ENERGY.
Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.
Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.
Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received the distinguished recognition.
Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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NOTICES.

BROWN'S FOUR CROWN
RED SEAL BRAND
OLD SCOTCH WHISKY
same as supplied to
H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES.

This is the cream of Specially Selected Old Scotch Whiskies, being soft, potent and rich in bouquet; it is of perfect purity, free from all fusel oils, and from its age and incomparable quality it continues to be THE MOST POPULAR BRAND in the country.

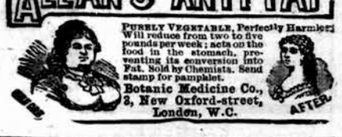
NOTA BENE.—Please note that fac-simile of ROBERT BROWN'S AUTOGRAPH SIGNATURE and RED SEAL are on the label, without which none represents the celebrated **FOUR CROWN RED SEAL BRAND.**

Rs. 27-8 per case of one dozen.

Special terms to Clubs, Messes and the Trade.

D. P. BATHA & Co., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents and Importers.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT



PURELY VEGETABLE. Perfectly Harmless. Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.
Botanic Medicine Co.,
3, New Oxford-street,
London, W.C.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION

very efficacious for Horses in my Reg't.
LIEUT.-COL. ELLIMENTHAL
2nd Dragoon Regt.
1/2 2/ 2/6 3/6 PER BOTTLE
Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co. SLOUGH. ENGLAND.
ELLIMAN'S in GERMANY.

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

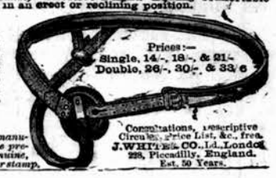
ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION 1/1½

Prepared only
BY ELLIMAN SONS & Co.
SLOUGH. ENGLAND.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

WHITE'S Patent LEVER MOC-MAIN TRUSS

(No Steel in Band.) Effective & light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.



ELASTIC KNEE CAPS & ANKLETS. ELASTIC BELTS. All Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS.

Prices:—
Single, 14/-, 18/-, & 21/-
Double, 26/-, 30/-, & 33/6

All goods are manufactured on the premises, & if genuine, should bear our stamp.

Consultations, Descriptive Circulars, Price List, &c., free.
J. WHITE & CO., Ld., London
228, Piccadilly, England.
Est. 50 Years.

THE BEST
"REFRESHER"
IN INDIA.

Per Case of 4 Doz. Qrts. Rs. 22.0
Per Case of 8 Doz. Pints Rs. 31.0
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS OF FIVE CASES AND UPWARDS.

Agents—
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WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS,
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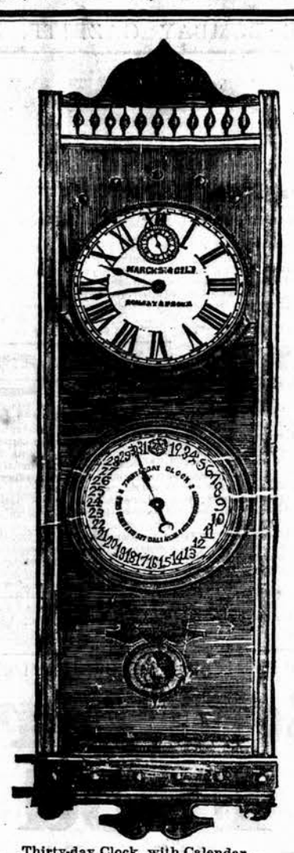
Locomotive Timepiece, Oxidized, Rs. 22.

Mignon Carriage or Palki Clocks, from Rs. 70 to Rs. 280.

REGULATOR CLOCK in handsome, well-finished cases. Rs. 40, 45, 55 and 60.

American 8-Day Office Clocks, from Rs. 22.



Thirty-day Clock, with Calendar, as illustrated ..... Rs. 110.
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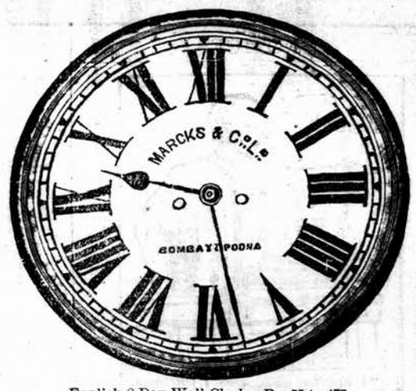


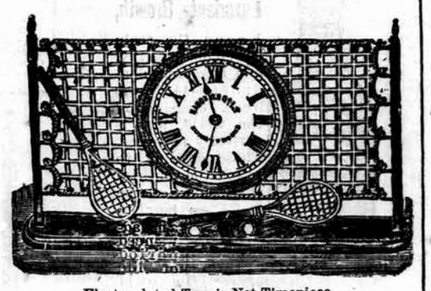
English 8-Day Wall Clocks, Rs. 55 to 475.

The Army and Navy Clock, in either Leather or Teakwood Case. A sound and serviceable article, from Rs. 55 to 80.

Gilt Palki Clocks, Enamelled Dials, from Rs. 85 to Rs. 490. Very suitable for presentations.

MARBLE FRENCH CLOCKS, Exquisitely finished, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.

Miniature 8-Day Automatic Palki Clock, finest Workmanship, Rs. 280.



Electroplated Tennis Net Timepiece, Rs. 25. And many other Novel designs.

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA — MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.

These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

SOLE IMPORTERS:
TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

S. & H. HARRIS.

WATERPROOF.
In Constant Use for 50 Years throughout the United Kingdom.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers, and Storekeepers.
MANUFACTORY - - - LONDON, E.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878. 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.
PENS

ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

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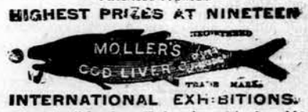

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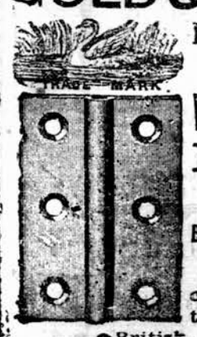

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